

THE CITIZEN.
Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With It By Advertising.

Vol. X

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 13, 1909.

One Dollar a year.

No. 46

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Hains and the Boyles Found Guilty—Roosevelt Hunting Successful—Steamer Sinks—New Sultan Begins His Job.**KEEPING OUT BOOZE:**—The law passed during the last session of Congress to regulate the sending of liquor into dry states, is going to be vigorously enforced by the government, and already the good effects of it are being felt. It is becoming evident that the new law is a strong one, and the government authorities are getting ready to enforce it to the limit.**STEAMER LOST:**—A steamer with twenty-one souls on board is overdue ten days at Duluth, and as wreckage has been seen it is believed that she was lost in the big storm of a week ago. The vessel was the Adela Shores. Every one on board is believed to have been lost.**SULTAN WELL FIXED:**—Akhil Hamid, the sultan of Turkey who was deposed for a very few of his many crimes, seems to have known what was coming. He had \$7,500,000 on hand in cash and over \$15,000,000 deposited in foreign banks. He will not starve for a while. Perhaps he thought he would need this money to support his wives, of whom there are over a thousand.**KIDNAPERS GUILTY:**—The couple who kidnaped the Whitla boy a few weeks ago have been found guilty by the Mercer, Penn. Court. The woman says there will be something doing when she is sentenced, and has declared that both she and her partner will die before they will stay in prison.**JOB FOR ROOSEVELT:**—Some kind friends of one Theodore Roosevelt, who was once prominent in Republican politics, are booming him for Mayor of New York City. Mr. Roosevelt was defeated for that office at one time, but recovered from it. The New York mayor is to be elected next fall. The city is usually Democratic by about 150,000.**NEGRO LYNCHED:**—An unknown negro was lynched at Camden, Fla., last week on the charge of attempting to assault a white woman.**NINE DROWNED:**—Nine people went out for a pleasure ride in a small boat at Wilkesbarre, Penn., last Sunday. All went well till the water got a bit rough, when the women got scared and upset the boat. All were drowned.**ROOSEVELT'S HUNT:**—Roosevelt is having a corking good time in Africa. Every day brings the report of some big animal he has killed, and last Monday he shot a big rhinoceros. The animal was trying to kill him when he was shot, and fell only fourteen paces from the ex-president. Mr. Roosevelt has so far killed fifteen varieties of wild animals.**NEW SULTAN RULING:**—Mehmed V, the new sultan of Turkey, has been officially installed, by the famous ceremony of girding on the sword of the Prophet, a weapon which is said to have been worn by the founder of the Mohammedan religion. Few foreigners were permitted to be present at the ceremony.**HAINS FOUND GUILTY:**—Captain Hains, who deliberately killed his alleged rival, Capt. Annis, last summer, has been found guilty of man slaughter in the first degree, and will go to prison for life. This is the first time a man has been convicted in a shooting case over a woman in New York in years. It was generally expected that his plea of insanity would clear him as is usually the case. Perhaps his conviction will make cases of this kind a little less frequent from now on.

LOOK OUT FOR MRS. CRANE

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Michigan, begins her campaign today in the western part of the state. She comes to Kentucky at the invitation of Berea College, the Women's Clubs, and the State Board of Health, and is to be in Berea Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Her specialty is healthful living in home, village and city. She has made her own city of Kalamazoo the cleanest and the healthiest in the United States.

She will speak in Berea to an invited gathering of ladies at the President's house Saturday afternoon, and in the College Chapel Sunday night and Monday morning.

What she has to say will be of interest because she is a good speaker, and still more because she has something very important to tell us. Quite a full account of Mrs. Crane and her work is given in the last number of the Delineator, and in a recent number of the Circle.

It would be a good thing if all our premises could be "picked up" before Mrs. Crane gets here!

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Sunday School Convention held at the Berea Baptist Church Sunday, May 9, was a marked success. Not perhaps in point of numbers, for the attendance was not what might be expected at such a meeting at Berea; but the meeting was certainly a success in point of interest.

The meeting was conducted by the County President, Dr. Hobson, ably assisted by the members on the program.

The meeting was called to order at 3 P. M., after which the following program was rendered:—

Song
Prayer, Rev. C. A. VanWinkle
Song

Object of Meeting and Welcome Address, Gen. L. V. Dodge

The Condition of Our County Work, County President, Dr. Hobson

Song

The Bible's Moses (10 Minutes), S. E. Scott

Song

Short Addresses, Prof. Jas. W. Rahn

Rev. M. K. Pasco, Rev. R. L. Branderburg

Final — 20 exactly One-minute Speeches

General Dodge's welcome was very witty and was addressed principally to the speakers from Richmond, Dr. Hobson and S. E. Scott.

The object of the meeting as stated by Gen. Dodge and Dr. Hobson was to secure united interest and united work in Sunday Schools in this County. An organization was effected by which a house to house canvass of this magisterial district might be obtained. Dr. Hobson appointed R. L. Branderburg, Prof. Rahn and Mr. Ely as nominating committee to nominate the district officers. H. C. Woolf was chosen as President, Prof. Lewis as vice-President, and Mrs. Dr. Cornelius as Secretary of the District Organization.

S. E. Scott's address was especially interesting. He showed in a very dramatic manner, taking "The Bible's Moses" as an example, the great influence that the mother has over the life of the child, and the great value of early training. The talk was so very interesting that no one seemed to notice that he had spoken twenty minutes instead of ten, the time allotted to him.

Every teacher present was especially benefited by Prof. Rahn's address. He very vividly pictured the great need of better trained teachers for the Sunday School.

It was suggested by the County President that the County Sunday-School Convention be held in Berea sometime in July. Every one present seemed to heartily endorse the suggestion.

The visitors from Richmond seemed to be very much impressed with the excellent attendance in the Sunday Schools of Berea, having visited them Sunday morning.

The citizens of Berea are glad to welcome Dr. Hobson, and all such men engaged in such work, and it is to be hoped that much good will come from the meeting at this place.

One of the great reasons for Berea's standing so high in the scale of morality in this state is its good and well attended Churches and Sunday Schools.

John F. Dean.

WAR RELIC FOUND

A most interesting and valuable relic of the strenuous days of 1863, and the bloody battle fought between Big Hill and Richmond, when the Federal troops were cut to pieces by Kirby Smith's army has been sent into The Citizen office thru the kindness and courtesy of Mr. M. D. Settle, of Big Hill. The relic is the remains of a Springfield musket, of the type served out to Federal soldiers during the earlier part of the Civil War. The stock has completely disappeared, but traces of it are still to be seen on the rust-encrusted barrel. All the steel parts seem to be present, but they are so eaten by rust that the weapon resembles the famous fowling piece that Rip Van Winkle brought back with him after his famous nap.

The old relic was found by Mr. Lincoln Casteel on a field of his which runs up to the foot of the cliff on the south-west side of Pilot Knob. The weapon was turned up by a plow within a couple of feet of the foot of the cliff, where water had dripped on it and greatly hastened its decay. Lying near it were thirty bullets, the remains of a cartridge pouch, and other remains of accoutrements.

It is known that the left wing of Metcalf's brigade of Union soldiers rested some where near this point during the first days fighting at the battle of Richmond, and it is supposed that the gun belonged to some blue-coated infantryman who gave his

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS.

This editorial is not written for those who have accomplished all they want to in the world, and if you, gentle reader, are one of those, and have attained all the success you think is good for you, or do not want to get anything beyond what you have, it will not pay you to read this.

Having eliminated all of this class of people, we are at liberty to express our opinion of them. The man who has done all that he hopes to in this world, or who has no further ambition, is thru with his work. He is dead for all the good he can do, and the sooner he is buried the less good virtuous will be wasted.

For the rest of us; for us who still hope to do some things and attain some successes which we have not reached, it is worth while occasionally to stop and think over the ways we are taking to reach those hoped-for results. If we are getting toward our desires, then the review will be pleasant—if we are not, it will at least be useful, and we can start on with better chance of winning.

It is a melancholy fact that very few people in this world ever attain "success." Nearly ninety-five out of every hundred business ventures fail, and it is likely that about the same proportion of all attempts in any other direction miscarry. Many things are more or less to blame. Some men set their mark too high; some do not sufficiently calculate the difficulties; some choose unworthy ends, and meet up with Providence. But there is one general reason, which accounts for more failures than all the rest put together. And that is lack of perseverance.

Great men have had all kinds of qualities. They have done all kinds of things in all kinds of ways, and at first sight it would seem as if there was no one thing which they all did and on which they all built their success. But there is—and that one thing is perseverance. Every man who has won any great success (this does not count men who have found gold mines, or had any other extraordinary good fortune but men who have won success) every such man has been notable for his doggedness and persistence of purpose, and it is fair to say that without these qualities no success worth anything can be won.

Success is like anything else in this world—it has to be worked out. No man can cut a very big tree with one stroke of his ax, no matter how strong he is. No woman makes a baking of biscuits with one stir of her spoon, no matter how clever a cook she may be. The weak man who hits the big tree a good many licks, one right after the other, and the ordinary woman who keeps on stirring, will win their object a good deal sooner than the strong one lick fellow or one stir woman. The tree is not cut, nor are the biscuits made, by one brilliant action, nor even by knowing how, nor by strength, but just by keeping everlastingly at it. The other things help, but they are only good when added to perseverance.

A young fellow—and some times an old one, too—will often quit in discouragement because his first, hard effort has not taken him all the way to the top. He seems to feel that, having shown brilliancy and a little real hard work, success ought to come to him. He gets tired before he even hits the second lick.

How many of us have done that? It is a great temptation to say there is no use, and quit, after a little trial. It is easy to find an excuse, and leave the tiresome repetition to the other fellow. But, those of us who do keep right on hitting, and who do repeat, and repeat again, will finally cut our successes out of life. And no one, no matter how brilliant or strong, will get it unless he takes off his coat and goes to work steadily like the rest of us.

There is no better thought for a young man than this of Bill Nye's:—"My son, consider the postage stamp, how it accomplishes its object in life by sticking to one thing until it gets there." Put a little stickum on your back.

life for his country at that place. The weapon still seems to be loaded, but its days of work are over. It is still useful, however, in inspiring patriotism and loving memory of the heroes who carried it and others like it.

The old gun will be on exhibition at The Citizen office for several days, and all who are interested are invited to call and see it.

DEMOCRATS STEAL MARCH

Special Dispatch to The Louisville Herald.

Frankfort, Ky., May 10.—Statewide prohibition will be the lever used by Kentucky Democracy in an effort to regain control of the State offices in 1911, according to the statement made here today by a prominent Democratic leader. This will be one of the most prominent planks in the Democratic platform of that year, and the nominees, from Governor down, will be compelled to pledge themselves to abolish the sale of all intoxicants within the State, according to present plan.

It was stated on the same authority that the recent shift in control of the Kentucky State Journal to former Gov. Beckham marked the beginning of the crusade for support on a platform calling for State-wide prohibition, and that soon the editorial columns of that publication will be proclaiming the cause of prohibition in heavy black type and double-column headlines.

WEDDED TO CAUSE.

Gov. Beckham for some years has been a temperance apostle, and since his defeat for the Senate it is said that he has become more firmly wedded to the cause than before. He will be a candidate to succeed Sen. Paynter, and expects to go to Washington on a prohibition wave.

Closely allied to his temperance ideals now are said to be Percy Italy, Henry McChesney, J. Morgan Chinn, and other former State office holders, and they have adopted the motto: "You can't keep a good man down when they are calling for prohibition from out in the woods."

It is realized that the lack of a platform in 1907 cost the ticket thousands of votes, and they do not propose to try and win an election again without one.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE SITE

Although the subscription for the Lincoln Institute is not yet completed, the management has gone forward in purchasing a location. The site selected is on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, east of Long Run, about 21 miles from Louisville.

This places the new institution near the center of the colored population of the state, and at a point easily accessible from Louisville and all the western part of Kentucky, while on the edge of the Blue Grass region. The purchase includes 560 acres of reasonably good land for the most part without improvements. The farmers who have sold to the Institute retain their farms until this year's crop is gathered, but will allow the land to be surveyed and building operations begun as soon as the money is raised.

It will be remembered that par-taka outside the state, at Pres. Frost's solicitation, gave more than \$300,000 towards this new enterprise. A part of this is conditioned upon the raising of the last \$50,000 in Kentucky. Some parts of the state have responded well, while others are slow and the whole enterprise is held up until about \$12,000 more shall be secured.

Mrs. Henry Pickering, of Boston who had subscribed \$25,000 for the Adjustment Fund, died last week, leaving provision for this great gift in her will.

CONSERVATORY RECITAL

The recital given Tuesday night at the Chapel by the Music Department of the college under the direction of Prof. Rigby and Miss Campbell was probably more thoroughly enjoyed by more people than any other one entertainment of the year. The lower part of the chapel was filled full and there was better order in the audience than is usual at concerts here. Every number of the program was well given and Mr. Rigby and Miss Campbell deserve great credit for the good work done. At the close of the regular program Prof. Taylor, of Philadelphia, who was here at Commencement time two years ago played Tam O'Shanter, and was enthusiastically encored.

SINGLE TAX

New Kind of Talk in Washington—Tarriff Situation Very Much Confused—Aldrich Still at Work—Porto Rico Unworthy—Our Weekly Letter.

Washington, D. C.

May 10 '09.

A startling rumor has been whispered about through the legislative halls this week,—gossip is none the less interesting because it is indefinite, and every one knows it will amount to nothing. It is said that the leaders have actually talked over the "single tax" scheme for raising revenue, or some modification of it. England has recently turned to this plan in a limited way. Germany, France and Austria are considering it. Why should not the United States be a trifle ahead of the times, since we need the revenue, and join with Great Britain in setting the pace for this innovation in practical taxation?

The reader will of course remember the name of Henry George, who might have been mayor of New York had he not died, in connection with the term, "single tax." His belief was that the rise in the value of land which is all the time going on in every neighborhood ought to benefit every member of the community and not merely the men who happen to own the land. For instance, if a man holds a piece of ground in a county seat and a railroad comes thru and doubles the value of the land near the station the man gets a lot of money that he never worked for. Henry George's contention is that this money should go to all the people in the town, and consequently he would tax it away from the owner. In the same way whenever people in cities get rich without working simply by holding land which becomes more valuable as the city grows, they should be taxed the full amount of this increase in value, which was created by the general public and ought to be received by it. As a matter of fact Henry George was not the author of this idea although he was the first American to advocate it effectively. It was originally put forward by Turgot, Minister of Finance of Louis XVI of France, before the French Revolution.

In America it is generally considered to contain a fine ideal for the future, but to be impossible for a hundred years yet. Perhaps England's example and the present need of money for our government will lead to its trial sooner than was expected. No one in Washington takes it seriously, but many persons have been talking about it all of a sudden.

TARIFF MIX-UP WORSE.

As to the tariff bill, all signs are failing, and the weather prophets are taking down their signs. The fate of the present attempt to reform the tariff is a secret in the bosom of an uncommunicative Providence.

The attempt of Senator Aldrich to keep his Senators in line to vote for the bill resembles a man driving a drove of hogs. By the time he has brought one stray member back into the bunch some other one has started celebrating Christmas all alone. Senator McCumber, who last week was like unto a roaring lion, has this week been calm as any sucking dove. On the other hand good old Senator Clapp of Minn., who never thought an un-Republican or wicked thought before in all his political life has commenced beseeching the skies to send thunders to overwhelm the regular protectionists. Senator Brewster of Kansas, too, has changed from a dormant to an eruptive volcano, and is now giving utterance to all the rebellious feelings which he has been stifling behind his stiff shirt bosom since the session opened. Listen to this:—"Mr. President," shouted the fighting Senator from the middle west, "this is the third time... I have been on my feet asking to get recognition from the Chair. I am a new member here, and possibly have no right to be heard in this body; but I am here by the same constitutional authority as any man who has served here for thirty years.... and with the help of what physical strength I have I intend to be heard." That is the kind of kinks which hot weather and the tariff question have been throwing into the chill Senatorial chamber during the past days. Practically all of the members are beginning to talk now, and each one has his style of oratory, as well as his line of argument.

ALDRICH NOT SCARED.

Senator Aldrich views this tendency to speechifying with great gladness, since every day gives him more time to make sure of his run for the final vote on the bill. The opposition is

(Continued on Fourth Page)

THING TO THINK OF

Each day, each week, each month, each year, is a new chance given you by God. A new chance, a new leaf, a new life,—this is the golden, the unspeakable, gift which each new day offers you.—Cannon Farrar.

We all have to learn, in one way or another, that neither men nor boys get second chances in this world. We all get new chances till the end of our lives, but not a second chance in the same set of circumstances, and the great difference between one person and another is, how he takes hold of and uses his first chance, and how he takes his fall if it is scored against him.—Thomas Hughes.

If we are ever in doubt what we should do, it is a good rule to ask ourselves what we shall wish on the morrow that we had done.—Sir John Lubbock.

My liveliest delight was in having conquered myself.—Rousseau.

Of no use are the men who study to do exactly as was done before, who can never understand that today is a new day. We want men of original perception and original action, who can open their eyes wider than to a nationality,—namely, to considerations of benefit to the human race—can act in the interests of civilization; men of elastic, men of moral mind, who can live in the moment and take a step forward.—Emerson.

Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.—Anon.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Shooting in Owsley County—Big Baptist Convention Begins in Louisville—New Paper Started—Sheriff Lost in Cincinnati.

SHERIFF LOST:—The high sheriff of Carter county, Kentucky, has been lost in Cincinnati, and is being hunted for. He disappeared in that city on April 28, and foul play is feared.

BAPTIST CONVENTION:—What is expected to be the biggest Baptist Convention ever held meets in Louisville Wednesday afternoon. Five thousand persons are expected to be present, and there will be speakers of world wide fame.

NEW PAPER STARTED:—A new independent paper has been started at Nicholasville by George W. Boner, and J. L. Sowers, of the Valley View Argent. Mr. Sowers has had long experience, and there is every reason to predict a fine future for the new sheet.

JUDGE BURNAM ELECTED:—Ex-Judge A. R. Burnam of the Court of Appeals has been elected to succeed the late Col. Caperton as president of the Richmond National Bank.

OWSLEY SHOOTING:—Clarence F. Seale of Owsley County was shot and seriously wounded on Tuesday by Mack Howard.

BETA KAPPA WINS DEBATE

The annual debate Friday night between Union and Beta Kappa Literary Societies was won by the latter by a two to one decision. The work was most creditable to both societies, and it is said by several that they really got closer to their subject than did the men of the senior societies in last winter's contest.

The subject for the debate was:—Resolved:—That Congress should subsidize the merchant marine, subvention to be included in subsidy. The affirmative was supported by Union, which was represented by Whitley Mays, Herbert Henry, Arlie McGuire, and Mr. McGuire on rebuttal. B. K., in the negative, was represented by Lester Hill, Howard Diney and Jno. Flanery, Lester Hill rebutting. The Judges were Professors Ellis, Robertson and Raine.

OPPOSED TO SLANG

Donald had been to Sunday school, and on coming home was asked what he had learned. The lesson was the story of Joseph, and the small learner was evidently very full of his subject.

"Oh," he said, "it was about a boy, and his brothers took him and put him in a hole in the ground; and then they killed another boy, and took the first boy's coat and dipped it in the blood of this boy—"

"Oh, no Donald, not another boy!" his sister interrupted, horrified. But Donald stood his ground.

"It was, too," he insisted. Then he added, "The teacher said 'kid,' but I don't use words like that."—Woman's Home Companion for May.

THE LION'S SHARE

BY OCTAVE THANET
AUTHOR OF THE MAN OF THE HOUR

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
A. WEIL
COPYRIGHT, 1907 BOBBY-MERRILL CO.

SYNOPSIS.

The story opens at Harvard where Col. Rupert Winter, U. S. A., visiting, saw the suicide of young Mercer. He met Cary Mercer, brother of the dead student. Three years later, in Chicago, in 1906, Col. Winter overheard Cary Mercer apparently planning to kidnap Archie, the colonel's ward, and to gain possession of Aunt Rebecca Winter's millions. A Miss Smith was mentioned, apparently as a conspirator. Winter unexpectedly met a relative, Mrs. Millicent Melville, who told him that his Aunt Rebecca, Archie and the latter's nurse, Miss Janet Smith, were to leave for the west with the colonel and Mrs. Melville. A great financial magnate was aboard the train on which Col. Winter met his Aunt Rebecca, Miss Smith and Archie. He sat his orderly, Sgt. Haley, to watch over Cary Mercer. Col. Winter learned that the financial magnate is Edwin S. Keatcham. On approaching Cary Mercer, the colonel was snubbed. Winter, aided by Archie, cleverly frustrated a hold-up on the train. He took a great liking to Miss Smith. Despite her alleged connection with the kidnapping plot, which he had not yet revealed to his relatives. The party arrived in San Francisco. It was thought that there were big persons behind the hold-up gang. Archie mysteriously disappeared.

CHAPTER V. Blind Cleave.

"But this is preposterous," cried Mrs. Melville, "you must have seen him had he come out of the room; you were directly in front of the doors all the time."

"I was," admitted the colonel; "can—the boy be hiding to sneeze?" He spoke to Miss Smith. She had grown pale; he did not know that his own color had turned. Millicent stared from one to the other.

"How ridiculous!" she exclaimed; "of course not; but he must be somewhere; let me look!"

Look as they might through all the staring empty rooms, there was no vestige of the boy. He was as clean vanished as if he had fallen out of the closed and locked windows. The colonel examined them all; had there been one open, he would have peered outside, frightened as he had never been when death was at his elbow. But it certainly wasn't possible to jump through a window, and not only shut, but lock it after one.

Under every bed, in every closet, he prowled; he was searching still when Mrs. Winter returned. By this time Mrs. Melville was agitated, and, naturally, irritated as well. "I think it is unpardonable in Archie to sneak out in this fashion," she complained.

"I suppose the boy wanted to see the town a bit," observed Aunt Rebecca, placidly. "Rupert, come in and sit down; he will be back in a moment; smoke a cigar, if your nerves need calming."

Rupert felt as if he were a boy of ten, called back to common sense out of imaginary horrors of the dark.

"But, if he wanted to go out, why did he leave his hat and coat behind him?" asked Miss Smith.

"He may be only exploring the hotel," said Mrs. Winter. "Don't be so restless, Bertie; sit down."

The colonel's eye was furtively photographing every article of furniture in the room; it lingered longest on Mrs. Winter's wardrobe trunk, which was standing in her room. Randall had been dispatched for a hot-water bottle in lieu of one which had sprung a leak on the train; so the trunk stood, its door ajar.

"Maybe he is doing the Genevra stunt there—is that what you are thinking?" she jeered. "Well, go and look."

Light as her tone was, she was not unaffected by the contagion of anxiety about her; after a moment, while Rupert was looking at the wardrobe trunk, and even profanely exploring the swathed gowns held in rigid safety by bands of rubber, she moved about the rooms herself.

"There isn't room for a mouse in that box," growled the colonel.

"Of course not," said his aunt, languidly, sinking into the easiest chair; "but your mind is easier. Archie will come back for dinner; don't worry."

"How could he get by me?" retorted the colonel.

"Perhaps he went into the neighboring rooms," Miss Smith suggested. "Shall I go out and rap on the door of the next room on the left?" On the right the last room of the party was a corner room.

"Why, you might," acquiesced Aunt Rebecca; but Mrs. Melville cut the ends of her words.

"Pray let me go, Aunt Rebecca," she begged, sulking the action to the words, and was out of the door almost ahead of her sentence.

The others waited; they were silent; little flecks of color reddened Mrs. Winter's cheeks. They could hear Millicent's knock reverberating. There was no answer. "Telephone to the adjacent room," proposed the colonel.

"I'll telephone," said Mrs. Winter, and rang up the number of the next room. There was no response; but when she called the number of the room adjoining, she seemed to get an answer, for she pronounced her name. "Have you seen a young lad?" she continued, after an apology for disturbing them. "He belongs to our party; has he by chance got into your room? and is he there?" In a second she put down the receiver with a heightened

color, saying: "They might be a little civiler in their answers, if it is Mr. Keatcham's suite."

"What did the beggar say?" barked the colonel.

"Only that it was Mr. Keatcham's suite—Mr. E. S. Keatcham—as if that put getting into it quite out of the question. Some underling, I presume."

"There is the unoccupied room between. That is not accounted for. But it shall be. I will find out who is in there." Rupert rose as he spoke, pricked by the craving for action of a man accustomed to quick decision. He heard his aunt brusquely repelling Millicent's proposal of the police, as he left the room. Indeed, she called him back to exact a promise that he would not make Archie's disappearance public. "We want to find him," was her grim addendum; "and we can't have the police and the newspapers hindering us."

In the office he found external courtesy and a rather perfunctory sympathy, based on a suppressed, but perfectly visible conviction that the boy had stolen out for a glimpse of the city, and would be back shortly.

The manager had no objection to telling Col. Winter, whom he knew slightly, that the occupant of the next room was a New England lady of the highest respectability, Mrs. Winthrop Wigglesworth. If the young fellow didn't turn up for dinner, he should be glad to ask Mrs. Wigglesworth to let Mrs. Winter examine her room; but he rather thought they would be seeing young Winter before then—oh, his hat? They usually carried caps in their pockets; and as to coats—boys never thought of their coats.

The manager's cheeriness did not especially uplift the colonel. He warmed it over dutifully, however, for his womanly benefit. Miss Smith had gone out; why, he was not told, and did not venture to ask. Mrs. Melville kept making cautious signals to him behind his aunt's back; otherwise she was preserving the mien of sympathetic solemnity which she was used to show at funerals and first visits of condolence and congratulation to divorced friends. Mrs. Winter, as usual, wore an inscrutable composure. She was still firmly opposed to calling in the aid of the police.

Did she object to his making a few inquiries among the hotel bellboys, the elevator boy and the people in the restaurant or in the office?

Not at all, if he would be cautious. So he sallied out, and, in the midst of his fruitless inquisition, Millicent appeared.

Forcing a civil smile, he awaited her pleasure. "Go on, don't mind me," said she, mournfully; "you will feel better to have done everything in your power."

"But I shall not discover anything?"

"I fear not. Has it not occurred to you that he has been kidnapped?"

"Hm!" said the colonel. "And did you notice how perturbed Miss Smith seemed? She was quite pale; her agitation was quite noticeable."

"She is tremendously fond of Archie."

"Oh—she knows more than she will say."

"Oh, what rot!" sputtered the colonel; then he begged her pardon.

"Wait," he counseled, and his man's resistance to appearances had its effect, as masculine immobility always has, on the feminine effervescence before him. "Wait," was his word, "at least until we give the boy a chance to turn up; if he has slipped by us, he is taking a little passage on his own account; lads do get restless sometimes if they are held too steadily in the leash, especially—if you will excuse me—by, well, by ladies."

"If he has frightened us out of our wits—well, I don't know what oughtn't to be done to him!"

"Oh, well, let us wait and hear his story," repeated the soldier.

But the last streaks of red faded out of the west; a chill fog smoked up from the darkening hills, and Archie had not come. At eight, Mrs. Winter ordered dinner to be served in their rooms. Mrs. Smith had not returned. The colonel attempted a military cheerfulness, which his aunt told him bluntly, later in the evening, reminded her of a physician's manner in critical cases where the patient's mind must be kept absolutely quiet.

But she ate more than he at dinner; a very good one. Millicent avowed that she was too worried to eat, but she was tempted by the strawberries and carp, and wondered where the California fowls really so poor; and gave the sample the benefit of impartial and fair examination, in the end making a very fair meal.

It is not to be supposed that Winter had been idle; before dinner he had put a guard in the hall and had seen Haley, who reported that his wife and child had gone to a kinswoman in Santa Barbara.

"Sure the woman has a fine house intirely, and she's fair crazy over the baby that's named after her, for she's a widdy woman with never a child except wain that's in hivin, a little gurril; and she wudn't let us visit 'u



"Yes," he said, very quietly, "it is blood."

she'd got the cratur'. Nor I wasn't objectin', for I'm thinking there'll be something doin' and the wimin is on convenient, thim times."

The colonel admitted that he shared Haley's opinion. He questioned the man minutely about Mercer's conduct on the train. It was absolutely commonplace. If he had any connection (as the colonel had suspected) with the bandits, he made no sign. He sent no telegrams; he wrote no letters; he made no acquaintances, smoking his solitary cigar over a newspaper. Indeed, absolutely the only matter of note (if that were one) was that he read so many newspapers—buying every different journal vended. At San Francisco he got into a cab and Haley heard him give the order: "To the St. Francis." Having his wife and child with him, the sergeant couldn't follow; but he went around to the St. Francis later, and inquired for Mr. Mercer, for whom he had a letter (as was indeed the case—the colonel having provided him with one), but no such name appeared on the register. Invited to leave the hotel to await the gentleman's arrival, Haley said that he was instructed to give it to the gentleman himself; therefore, he took it away with him. He had carried it to all the other hotels or boarding places in San Francisco which he could find, aided greatly thereto by a friend of his, formerly in "the old—th," a sergeant, now stationed at the Presidio. Thanks to him, Haley could say definitely that Mercer was not at any of the hotels or more prominent boarding houses in the city, at least under his own name.

"And you haven't seen him since he got into the cab at the station?" the colonel summed up.

Haley's reply was unexpected: "Yea, sor, I seen him this day, in the morning, in this same hotel."

"Where?"

"Drinking coffee at a table in the court. He went out, havin' paid the man, not a signin' an' he gav the waiter enough to make him say 'Thank ye, sor,' but not enough to make him smile and stay round to pull off the chair. I follered him to the dure, but he got into an autumobile—"

"Get the number?"

"Yis, sor. Number—here 'tis, sor, I wrote it down to make sure." He passed over to the colonel an old envelope on which was written a number.

"M. 20139," read the colonel, carefully noting down the number in his own memorandum book. And he reflected: "That is a Massachusetts number—humph!"

Haley's information ended there. He heard of Archie's disappearance with his usual stoic mien, but his hands slowly clenched. The colonel continued:

"You are to find out, if you can, by gazing acquaintance with the carriage men, if that auto—you have written a description, I see, as well as

*Of course, no allusions are made to any real M. 20139.

the number—find out if that auto left this hotel this afternoon between six and seven o'clock. Find out who were in it. Find out where it is kept and who owns it. Get H. Birdsall, Merchants' Exchange building, to send a man to help you. Wait, I've a card ready for you to give him from me; he has sent me men before. Report by telephone as soon as you know anything. If I'm not here, speak Spanish and have them write it down. He back here to-night by tea, if you can, yourself."

Haley dismissed, and his own appetite for dinner effectually dispelled by his report, Winter joined his aunt. Should he tell her his suspicions and their ground? Wasn't he morally obliged, now, to tell her? She was co-guardian with him of the boy, who, he had no doubt, had been spirited away by Mercer and his accomplice; and hadn't she a right to any information on the matter in his possession?

Reluctantly he admitted that she did have such a right; and he admitted further, being a man who never cheated at solitaire, that his object in keeping the talk of the two men from her had not been so much the desire to guard her nerves (which he knew perfectly well were of a robust fiber than those of most women 20 or 40 years younger than she); no, he admitted it grimly, he had not so much spared his aunt as Janet Smith; he could not bear to direct suspicion toward her. But how could he keep silent longer? Kicking this question about in his mind, he applied the flavor of his after-dinner cigar, although his aunt graciously bade him smoke it in her parlor.

And still Miss Smith had not returned; really, it was only fair to her to have her present when he told his story to his aunt; no, he was not grumbling at any excuse for delay; if he could watch that girl's face while he told his story he would—well, he would have his mind settled one way or another.

Here the telephone bell rang; the manager informed Col. Winter that Mrs. Wigglesworth had returned.

"Wigglesworth? What an extraordinary name!" cried Millicent when the colonel shared his information.

"Good old New England name; I know some extremely nice Wigglesworths in Boston." Mrs. Winter amended with a touch of hauteur; and, at this moment, there came a knock at the door.

There is all the difference in the world between knocks; a knock as often as not conveys a most unintentional hint in regard to the character of the one behind the knuckles; and often, also, the mood of the knocker is reflected in the sound which he makes. Were there truth in this, one would judge that the person who knocked at this moment must be a woman; for the knock was not loud, but almost timidly gentle; one might even guess that she was agitated, for the tapping was in a hurried, uneven measure.

"I believe it is Mrs. Wigglesworth herself," declared Aunt Rebecca. "Bertie, I'm going into the other room; she will talk more freely to you. She would want to spare my nerves. That is the nuisance of being old. Now open the door."

She was half-way across the threshold before she finished, and the colonel's fingers on the doorknob waited only for the closing of her door to turn to await the lady in waiting.

A lady who was beyond doubt, and any one who had traveled would have been sure that she was a lady from Massachusetts. She wore that little close bonnet which certain elderly Boston gentlemen can neither be driven nor bribed to abandon; her rich and quiet black silken gown might have been made any year within the last five, and her furs would have graced a princess. She had beautiful gray hair and a soft complexion and wore glasses. Equally evident to the observer was the fact of her suppressed agitation.

She waved aside the colonel's proffered chair, introducing herself in a musical, almost tremulous voice with the crisp enunciation of her section of the country. "I am Mrs. Wigglesworth; I understand, Col. Winter—you?—yes, no, thank you, I will not sit. I—I understand Mrs. Winter—ah, your aunt, is an elderly woman."

"This is my sister-in-law, Mrs. Melville Winter," explained the colonel. "My aunt is elderly in years, but in nothing else."

The colonel, in a few words, displayed the situation. He had prevailed upon his visitor to sit down, and while he spoke he noticed that her hands held each other tightly, although she appeared perfectly composed and did not interrupt. She answered his questions directly and quietly. She had been away taking tea with a friend; she had remained to dine. Her maid had gone out earlier to spend the day and night with a sister in the city; so the room was empty between six and seven o'clock. The chambermaid wasn't there, then?

"I don't think so. She usually does the room and brings the towels for the bath in the morning. But I asked her, to make sure, and she says that she was not there since morning. She seems a good girl; I think she didn't—but I have found something. At least I am at—I may have found something. I thought I might see Mrs. Winter's niece about it"—she glanced toward Millicent, who said, "Certainly," at a venture; and looked brightly.

"And you found—?" said the colonel.

"Only this. I went to my room, turned on the light and was taking off my gloves before I untied my bonnet. One of my rings fell on the floor. It went under a rug, and I at once remarked that it was a different place for the ring to the one where it had been before. Before, it was in front of the dresser, a very natural place, but now it is on the carpet to one side, a place where there seemed no reason for its presence. These details seem trivial, but—"

"I can see they are not," said the colonel. "Pray proceed, madam. The ring had rolled under the rug?"

Mrs. Wigglesworth gave him a grateful nod.

"Yes, it had. And when I removed the rug I saw it; but as I bent to pick it up I saw something else. In one place there was a stain, as large as the palm of my hand, a little pool of—it looks like blood."

Mrs. Melville uttered an exclamation of horror.

The colonel's face stiffened; but there was no change in his polite attention.

"May we be permitted to see this—ab, stain?" said he.

The three stepped through the corridor to the outside door, and went into the chamber. The rug was flung to one side, and there on the gray velvet nap of the carpet was an irregular, sprawling stain about which were spattered other stains, some crimson, some almost black.

Millicent recoiled, shuddering. The colonel knelt down and examined the stain. "Yes," he said, very quietly, "you are right, it is blood."

There was a tap on the door, which was opened immediately without waiting for a permission. Millicent, rigid with fright, could only stare helplessly at the erect figure, the composed, pale face and the brilliant, imperious eyes of her aunt.

"What did you say, Bertie?" said Rebecca Winter. "I think I have a right to the whole truth."

CHAPTER VI.

The Voice in the Telephone.

"Well, Bertie?" Mrs. Winter had gone back to her parlor in the most docile manner in the world. Her submission struck Rupert on the heart; it was as if she were stunned, he felt.

He was sitting opposite her, his slender, rather short figure looking shrunken in the huge, ugly upholstered easy chair; he kept an almost

constrained attitude of military erectness, of which he was conscious, himself; and at which he smiled forlornly, recalling the same pose in Haley whenever the sergeant was disconcerted.

"Hut, first," pursued his aunt, "who was that red-headed bellboy with whom you exchanged signals in the hall?"

"The colonel suppressed a whistle. 'Aunt Becky, you're a wonder! Did you notice? And he simply shut the palm of his hand! Why, it's this way: I was convinced that Archie must be on the premises; he couldn't get off. So I telephoned a detective that I know here, a private agency, not the police, to send me a sure man to watch. He is made up as a bellboy (with the hotel manager's consent, of course); either I, or Millicent, or that boy has kept an eye on the Keatcham doors and the next room ever since I found Archie was gone. No one has gone out with our seeing him. If any suspicious person goes out, we have it strangled to detain him long enough for me to get a good look. I can tell you exactly who left the room."

"It is you who are the wonder, Bertie," said Aunt Rebecca, a little wearily, but smiling. "Who has gone out?"

"At seven Mr. Keatcham's secretary went down to the office and ordered dinner, very carefully. I didn't see him, but my sleuth did. He had the secretary and the valet of the Keatcham party pointed out to him; he saw them. They had one visitor, young Arnold, the Arnold's son—"

"The one who has all the orange groves and railways? Yes, I knew his father."

"That one; he only came a few moments since. Mr. Keatcham and his secretary dined together, and Keatcham's own man waited on them; but the waiter for this floor brought up the dishes. At nine the dishes were brought out and my man helped Keatcham's valet to pile them a little farther down the corridor in the hall."

"These items the colonel was reading out of his little red book."

"You have put all that down. Do you think it means anything?"

"I have put everything down. One can't weed until there is a crop of information, you know."

"True," murmured Aunt Rebecca, nodding her head, thoughtfully. "Well, did anything else happen?"

"The secretary posted a lot of letters in the chute. They are all smoking now. Yes—" he was on his feet and at the door in almost a single motion. There had been just the slightest tattoo on the panel. When the door was opened the colonel could hear the rattle of the elevator. He was too late to catch it, but he could see the inmates. Three gentlemen stood in the car. One was Keatcham, the other two had their backs to Winter. One seemed to be supporting Keatcham, who looked pale. He saw the colonel and darted at him a single glance in which was something like poignant appeal; what, it was too brief for the receiver to decide, for in the space of an eye blink a shoulder of the other man intervened, and simultaneously the elevator car began to sink.

There was need to decide instantly who should follow, who stay on guard. Rupert bade the boy go down by the stairs, while, with a kind of bulldog instinct, he clung to the rooms. The lad was to fetch the manager and the keys of the Keatcham suite.

Meanwhile Rupert paced back and forth before the closed doors, whence there penetrated the rustle of packing and a murmur of voices. Presently Keatcham's valet opened the farther door. He spoke to some one inside. "Yes, sir," he said, "the porter thought he'd be here now."

The porter was there; at least he was coming down the corridor which led to the elevator, trundling his truck before him. He entered the rooms and busied himself about the luggage. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Success.

"He has achieved success who has lived long, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the trust of pure women, the respect of intelligent men, and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty nor failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction."—Bessie A. Stanley.

London's Feeble-Minded Children.

There are 84 schools in London for the education of children who are not included under the extreme terms "idiots or imbeciles," but are "feeble-minded and defective." They are attended by 6,000 children, of whom about two-thirds learn some useful manual work, while the rest are hopeless and require permanent custodial care.

Clear grit always commands respect; it is the quality which achieves something, and everybody admires achievement.

THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM

Sunday School Lesson for May 23, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 15:1-35. Memory verses 28, 29.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"We believe that through the grace of the Lord we shall be saved, even as they."—Acts 15:11.
TIME.—About 50 A. D., as is commonly agreed, though various scholars place it earlier.
PLACE.—Antioch in Syria, and Jerusalem.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.
V. 1. "Certain men," perhaps those sent by James (Gal. 2: 12) "came down from Judea." The Hellen text says that these visitors were Pharisees, members of the strictest sect of the Jews. Perhaps they came to investigate rumors of laxity in the church; at any rate, they "taught the brethren" (the verb is in the imperfect, implying continued action,—they kept teaching), "and said, Except ye be circumcised . . . ye cannot be saved." "A very different doctrine from St. Paul's 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved' (Acts 16:31)."—Ruckham.

The Importance of the Question.—The Christian church, during its first 20 years, had spread over Palestine, Phoenicia, Damascus, Antioch, Cyprus and South Galatia in Asia Minor. It was rapidly growing, especially among the Gentiles. The difference that had arisen set off against each other the two great centers of growth, Jerusalem and Antioch. It threatened to divide the Christian churches into two contending and irreconcilable factions. If that happened, it would probably be the deathblow to the young religion, the destruction of the hopes of the world through Christ. Could any matter be more momentous?

V. 2. "They ('the brethren,' v. 1) determined that Paul and Barnabas, and certain other of them (including Titus, Gal. 2: 1, afterward Paul's companion, a Greek, a man of much ability, who would serve as a specimen of the Gentile converts), should go up to Jerusalem (300 miles away) about this question." Paul went "by revelation" (Gal. 2: 2), which is entirely consistent with the statement that the church sent him.

After much debate, that everyone might express his views, as is proper in a democratic assembly such as all Christian gatherings should be, Peter spoke up. His nearness to Christ and his strong character combined to make him a leader. Moreover, in this case he had had personal experience which placed him on Paul's side—the divine revelation bidding him go to the Gentile Cornelius, and the outpouring of the Spirit upon that convert and his household. It was precisely such witness to the right of the Gentiles to enter the church without circumcision as Paul himself described from his missionary experience. Peter insisted upon it with characteristic vigor, closing with the pointed question, "Why . . . put a yoke upon the neck of the (Gentile) disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear?"—the yoke being the minute oppressive rites of Judaism, with the Pharisaic additions, imposed as a condition of salvation. There is only one condition of salvation, said Peter in conclusion,—the grace (the free gift, unthought by any deed of ours) of the Lord Jesus Christ. As Peter sat down, Paul must have clasped his hands!

The decision embodied in a letter: (1) To clarify and unify judgment in the preparation of it; (2) to guard against slips of memory on the part of the envoys; (3) to prevent misunderstandings; (4) to preserve for future occasions the results of the conference. Capt. Cattle's advice, "When found, make a note on," applies to all weighty matters.

The reasons for the restrictions: 1. The "pollutions of idols" (v. 20), explained as "meats offered to idols" (v. 29), came to be a sore trouble in the church, and liberty to eat such meat (the meat commonly sold had nearly all formed part of sacrifices) was at a later time claimed for Christians very strenuously by Paul. But until the Gentile churches were confirmed in their new separation from idolatry, it was wise to require them to abstain from whatever might tempt them with memories of the licentious revels which heathenism celebrated in the name of religion.

2. "Fornication," however, was the great sin of idolatry, which "glorified sexual vice with the halo of a sacred sanction."—Schaff. Conquests were the priestesses of the temples of Venus, and crowds of abandoned women gathered around most of these so-called holy shrines. To this day, sexual immorality is the terrible sin of idolatry, as the missionary annals of Africa, India, China, Japan and the South seas most abundantly show.

3. "Things strangled," meant "the flesh of such animals as were killed in snares, and whose blood was not poured forth."—Gloss. The Jews were forbidden to eat these, as coming under the larger restriction that follows:

4. "Blood" was forbidden the Jews as an article of diet (inductive Study 7) because blood was a symbol of life, which was to be held sacred, and of sacrifice, which was to be revered. It was the holy token of the remission of sin (Heb. 9: 22). Their most precious religious ideals urged the Jews to abstain from blood; but among the Gentiles it was, in various forms, a delicacy. To abstain from blood would be a little self-denial on the part of the Gentiles, while failure to do so would make it almost impossible for Jew and Gentile Christians to eat together.

The Latest Coats



THE sketch on the left shows a useful, tight-fitting coat, suitable to be made up in serge, cloth or coating. Braid and buttons form the trimming; they are arranged down center of front, round the foot, also a few inches higher up, and edge the sleeves at wrist, and revers. Hint of soft drawn silk, trimmed with feathers.

Materials required: 5 yards 46 inches wide, 2 dozen yards braid, 2½ dozen buttons, 4 yards lining.

The second illustration is that of a loose, graceful coat, serge or cashmere; it is lined through with silk the color of material. The turn-down collar has a plain hem at the edge, and has slits cut and button-holed and tied in a loose knot in front, with tassels attached to the ends; tassels are also sewn on the sleeve points.

Materials required: 5 yards 46 inches wide, 4 tassels, 2½ yards ribbon, 10 yards silk for lining.

MAKES THE BATH BENEFICIAL

Long-Headed Young Woman Has Ideas of Her Own as to the Needed Ablutions.

One athletic young woman indulges frequently in what she calls her "home-made Turkish bath." It is a fact, as she says, that one cannot always cleanse the skin thoroughly with only soap and water and comparatively smooth cloth. A cold-cream bath on the face will prove that. Therefore she takes a small scrub brush, of the sort sometimes sold in drug stores for nail brushes, and, first wetting the body with a sponge and hot water, scrubs the whole surface of the skin with the brush and a thick soap lather. This goes down into the pores and cleanses them, carries off more old skin and particles of dust and waste than the ordinary wash cloth, and stimulates the circulation. The soap is next thoroughly rinsed off with hot water, and the bath followed by a cold shower and a brisk rub. For the not too vigorous person, a slight rest adds to the beneficial effect, but, whether with or without the concluding soap, the treatment will be found both refreshing and invigorating.

TEA GOWN.



An exceedingly simple but effective style is illustrated here. The gown is in old rose cashmere, and has a yoke and sleeve bands of braided velvet; the gown is set to the yoke without any fullness, it falls straight to the foot, where it is cut rather full. **Materials required:** Six yards 48 inches wide, 1 yard velvet.

The Cabriolet.

A novel piece of headgear is the cabriolet with one string only, and that a long one capable of being wound around the neck and left to flow down the back.

WORK OF THE WISE HOSTESS

Study and Close Application of Little Things Has Put Her in Proud Position.

A hostess whose little dinners or luncheons are never long or expensive, but described at all times as perfection, with delicious surprises included that do not interfere with the night's good rest, declares that these gastronomic achievements are often suggested to her merely by seeking the ingredients in juxtaposition. This may happen through the carelessness of the butcher boy or the groceryman, both having returned with "forgotten" articles that have been thrown without intent for such effect upon the sumo table. In this way a most delectable combination of oysters and macaroni occurred which was tempered by cheese and paprika and some shredded green peppers. Another time a stuffing for peppers ensued, for which the secret has never been told. Another invention is a salad of chopped celery, to which grape fruit, orange and nuts are added, and over this a French dressing with tarragon vinegar, aided by chopped onion and a wee bit of sugar. An accompaniment to this salad is a cheese soufflé done in tiny balls, arranged in a pyramid on toasted biscuits. Paprika is plentifully sprinkled over all to give a snap, but not bring tears, a cayenne would.

The Puritan Collar.

The high stiff linen collar has had its day, and with summer shirt waists will be worn soft stocks or the cool, pretty turned-down collars in Dutch or Puritan style. These collars are very easy to make, and, as the distinction of handmade neckwear is always recognized, a supply of turned-down collars should be made up at home. Fine linen lawn is the proper material to use, and the collar may be worked with heavy white dots, a dainty scalloping finishing the edge, or it may be trimmed with cluny or torseon lace. Sometimes there is merely a narrow lace edge with a little embroidered pattern above. Other pretty collars show an edge of the lace, with a narrow insertion running around an inch above.

Cretonne Used for Embroidery Bag.

A nice little embroidery bag is made of cretonne covered with two embroidery hoops, and finished at the ends with cardboard covered with cretonne just the size of the hoops. In other words, the bag is built like a barrel, with an opening at the side. This opening is held together by lacing with ribbon or by two buttons.

The bag is carried by ribbon loops, which are fastened at each end to the embroidery hoops.

It is pretty and the sewing materials do not get lost when it is protected.

Dressy Bows of White Net.

To make a bow which is very dressy to wear with a linen waist, select a pretty piece of white net and cut a strip one-half yard long and six inches wide.

hem it on all sides and trim the two short ends with narrow lace ruffle.

Gather it through the center and form three gathered loops on each side of the central line, making them in graduated depths, the central ones smallest; bring the ends out straight with the third loops.



DRINK AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The Excessive Use of Alcohol Makes Man Prone to Infectious Diseases.

A new light on the relation between drink and tuberculosis appears in a recent study of the reduction in the mortality from tuberculosis now discernible in the mortality figures of New York. An article by the registrar of records, department of health of the city of New York, in the New York Medical Record of November, 18, 1908, says: At every age group in both males and females the proportion of decrease is considerable, with the exception of the age group 45-55 in the males in which the reduction is only one per cent. The decrease is greater in all age groups among females than among males, with the exception of the ages under five and between 10 and 14; the reduction per cent. of the female mortality at all ages is 55, and that of the males only 29, slightly more than one-half that of the females. This is the more remarkable when we consider that of late years the female has taken up occupations classed as dangerous from an infectious standpoint, such as typewriting, saleswoman, flower-making, feather-working, etc. Why should the rate from this cause of death be almost 50 per cent. lower in the female sex than in the male? Exposure to the elements on the part of the latter has been offered as an explanation, and is true to some extent, as the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis up to the twenty-fifth year is almost the same in both sexes, and in all ages above 25 the rate among males is greatly in excess. The abuse of alcohol is undoubtedly one of the potent factors in rendering the male more prone to infection and less amenable to recovery than the female; even the use of alcohol in the treatment of tuberculosis is being gradually discarded by the careful physician of to-day.

Temperance in Eating.

The next great reform of the world, after the liquor and tobacco business is disposed of, will be the debauchery of eating. According to some of the best physicians of the present time, more than three-fourths of all diseases are caused by over-eating or by improper preparation of food. The world has gone on for hundreds of years paying very little real scientific attention to what it puts into its stomach. If it were not for the wonderful apparatus which nature has furnished and the ability to throw off poisons from the system, it seems as if the whole race would have been exterminated long before this through its carelessness in the matter of its daily means. Probably the one great sin of all unhealthy human beings is the sin of gluttony. According to Mr. Fletcher and others of his school, the haste with which food is taken into the body without chewing and assimilating is criminal in the extreme.

The world seems unable to consider more than one great reforming process at a time, but there is no doubt when the evils from drink and tobacco are eliminated from civilization the whole world will turn its attention to the right kind of food, its right preparation, and then finally its proper assimilation by the eater.

It is, perhaps, perfectly safe to say that more than half of the diseases known to mankind would disappear if the race would learn and obey some of the commonest rules that belong to the use of food.

Temperance in the British Navy.

An interesting article has recently been contributed to one of the current British reviews under the title, "The Blessings of Naval Armaments." As one of the blessings the writer points out the influence of the navy as a social and ameliorative institution. The fleet, he states, is one of the most powerful temperance organizations of the day. It is calculated that about 25 per cent. of the men of the fleet abstain altogether from alcoholic liquors, and all the remainder are compelled to be strictly temperate. No officer or man with ambition to rise in the profession can afford to indulge to excess. The daily life at sea in these days of mechanical complication in the control of his majesty's ships is too onerous and exacting for any man who is not of distinctly abstemious habits. Drunkenness, which is not a crime ashore, is a crime in the navy, because temperance is required by the articles of war in the interest, not of the individual, but of the nation.

Trusting All to God.

We find it difficult to believe that Almighty goodness can yet inflict trials on those whom it loves. "Why," we say, "should I please God to make us suffer? Why could he not make us good without making us miserable?" Doubtless he could, for he is all-powerful; the hearts of men are in his hands, and he can turn them as he will. But he who could save us from sorrow has not chosen to do it, just as he has willed that men should slowly grow from infancy to manhood, instead of creating them at once in maturity. We have only to be silent and adore his profound wisdom without comprehending it. Thus we see clearly that we cannot be virtuous, but in proportion as we become humble, disinterested, trusting everything to God, without any unquiet concern about ourselves.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Cooperative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

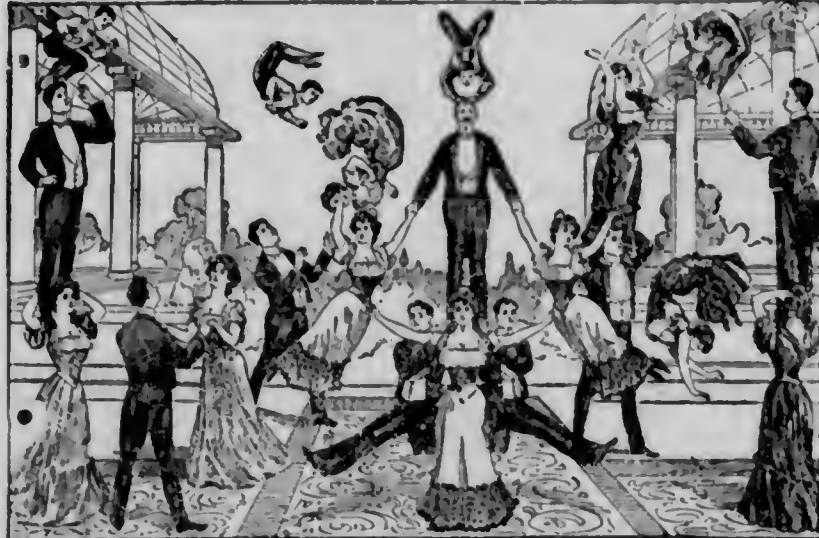
The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

Howe's Great London Shows BEREA, KY. Friday, May 14

The Show this year is Bigger and Better and in a more Commanding position than ever before to maintain their unrivaled standing and rank and to Amaze and Delight their thousands of Patrons.

MANY ENTIRELY NEW AND EXCLUSIVE FEATURES.

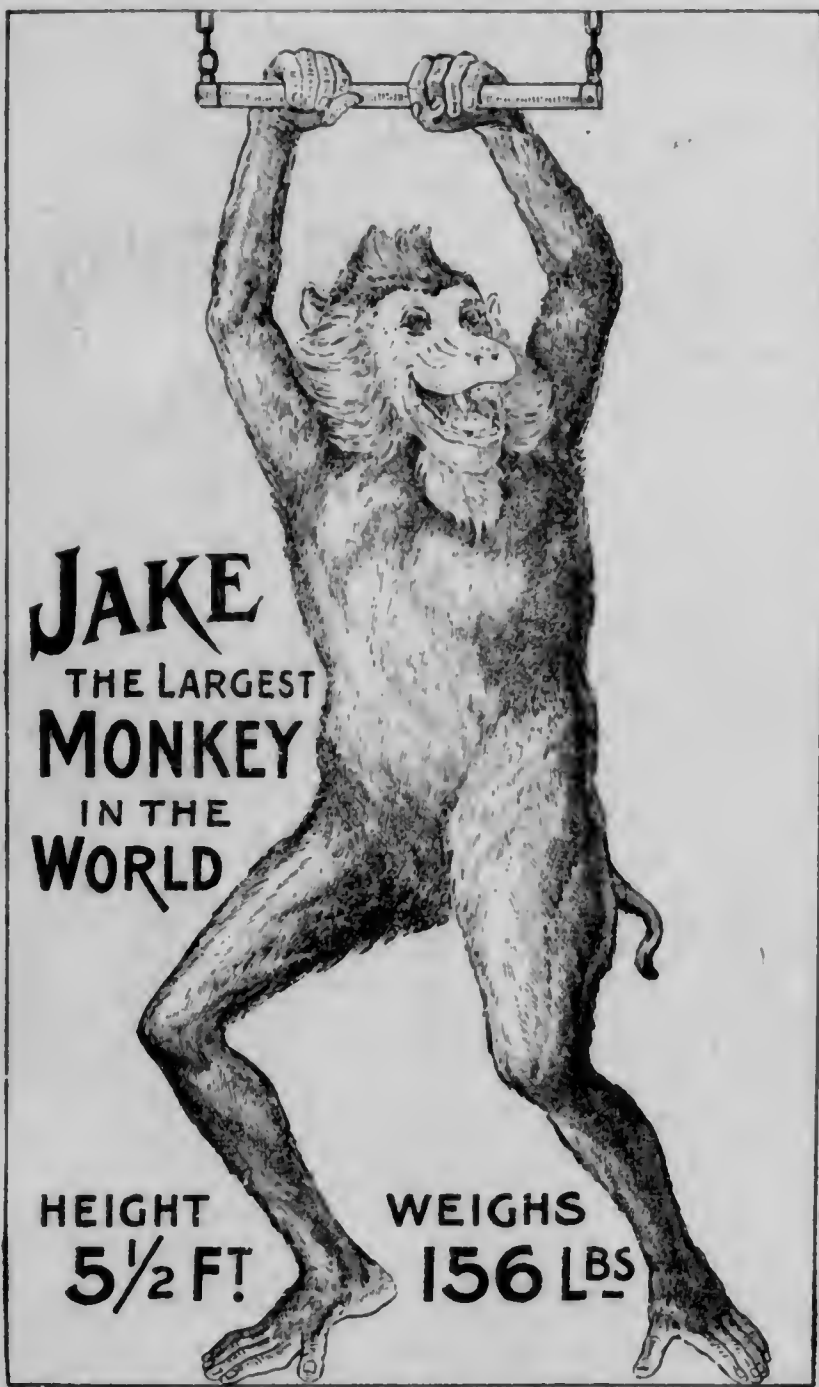


A Few of the Many Features You Will See:
Marion Sheridan and Her Troupe of Performing Lions

Prof. Buckley's Herd of Performing Elephants
Including DUCHESS, the Largest Elephant in the World.

ROSEDALE, the Beautiful \$10,000 Kentucky Horse

JAKE, LARGEST GORILLA EVER EXHIBITED in America
He is Five Feet Ten Inches in Height and Weighs 150 Pounds
Has Tremendous Strength, Marvelous Agility, and His
Powerful Arms Are a Wonder to Behold.



JAKE
THE LARGEST
MONKEY
IN THE
WORLD

HEIGHT 5 1/2 FT
WEIGHTS 156 LBS

A Truly Wonderful Display of TRAINED ANIMALS

400 People 250 Horses and Ponies 20 Funny Clowns

PROF. WHEELER'S MILITARY BAND

The Flower and Pick of Feature Performers from all nations in a Program Extant; startling struggles and ludicrous revelries, carrying the spectators by storm and wildly applauded by all.

BRING THE
LITTLE ONES
TO SEE

BABY

ELEPHANTS
CAMELS
LIONS
MONKEYS

AN ENDLESS PROGRAM OF STARTLING EVENTS

SEE THE FREE SPECTACULAR STREET PARADE

Starting from the Show Grounds at 10 a. m.

2--Performances Daily--2

Afternoon at 2 o'clock Night at 8 o'clock.

SAVING FAITH

By REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.,
Pastor of the Chicago Ave. (No. 1) Church,
Chicago.



Faith is the channel of blessing from God to man. Just as faith is the channel of blessing from physician to patient, from government to subject, and from parent to child. If the patient has no faith in the physician his remedies will do little good. If a citizen has no faith in the government he is apt to resist its authority and cut himself off from its blessings. If the child has no faith in the parent there is little chance of the parent's molding the child's character for good. Everything that is worth saving is saved by faith. Take away faith in the government, in the family, in the bank, in the railroad corporation, in the church and these institutions will fall to pieces of their own weight. Faith is the cement that binds their parts together.

Now, God applies this universal principle to the realm of salvation. We are saved by faith. Without faith God can be neither physician, father nor king. Unbelief destroys the channel of blessing. Let us study the faith of Bartimeus in Mark 10:46-52 and we will see the kind of faith that saves.

Faith That Realizes.
It is a faith that realizes its true condition. Bartimeus was a beggar and blind. He had doubtless known better days. The fact that his father, Timeus, is mentioned suggests that his family may have been one of note. He might have come to Christ and commended himself on the ground of his former wealth and position in society. He might have said: "It is true that I am a beggar, but I am not one of the common beggars; there is good blood in my veins. I am proud of my ancestors." There was no masquerading in false finery. He came in the rags of a beggar; he made a beggar's plea. He was willing to confess what he was.

And until the sinner has that sort of faith in himself he is not apt to have saving faith in Christ. **Faith That Inquires.**
It is a faith that inquires. Bartimeus heard the stir that Christ was making among the people. There was a crowd surging along the highway after him. Hearing the multitudes pass by, he asked what it meant. The multitude then, as now, are interested in Jesus. "The common people heard him gladly."

He has made a stir in the world. If we will listen we can hear in history the tramp of the multitude that follow him. In the literary world his name inspires the best prose and poetry. In the world of fine art the name of Jesus has inspired the finest paintings, the sweetest music and the grandest architecture. When Haydn was old he attended a concert at which his own masterpiece, "The Creation," was sung. It begins, you know, with a representation of chaos and darkness, by grating sounds and some discordant notes; then "Let there be light" bursts upon the audience in a very cyclone of melody. When this point was reached the old musician, unable to contain his feelings, arose and pointed upward, as if to say: "That came from God." So the masters of music, painting and architecture might point to Christ as the author of their highest inspirations.

Faith That Prays.
It is a faith that prays: "Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me." He pleads no merit; he recognizes guilt somewhere. Whether his blindness was a result of sin we know not; but he knew that he was a sinner at heart. The spirit that makes light of sin fosters blindness of soul. The spirit that confesses sin shows true nobility. **Faith That is Dependent.**
It is a faith that expresses its great need. Jesus said: "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" He might have replied: "Give me some money, Lord, that I may be relieved for several days, at least, from begging; give me a home and friends to take care of me." Bartimeus was wiser than that. He knew that his deepest need was not money, or clothing, or shelter, but sight. His poverty was the result of his blindness, and if the blindness can be cured everything else might be remedied. Prayer is need packed till it takes fire. Our deepest needs should be satisfied first. Let us put first what God has put first. Soul sight is our deepest need. May we be satisfied with nothing less than the best that Christ can give us.

Victory for Georgia Prohibition.
Judge Newman of the United States circuit court in Atlanta recently refused to consider a petition attacking the constitutionality of the Georgia prohibition law. The suit was brought by a brewing company and sought to have the court enjoin the officials of Atlanta from prosecuting alleged violations of the law, and was refused on the ground that the matter was not one for the action of the federal courts and could only come to them by a way of a writ of error from the state supreme court. Undoubtedly the liquor interests will now transfer their attack to the state courts where, according to all indications, they will meet with a similar defeat.

THE FARM

PRESERVING EGGS.

By F. O. CLARK

We are coming to the time of the year when the hens lay more eggs than are needed for home use. If the market is good these eggs should be sold at once, if not we should take care of them and allow none to spoil.

Some of the best methods of preserving eggs for home use are here suggested. For all methods, the eggs should be perfectly fresh and clean. The idea is simply to keep out the germs that are in the air, and to do this we must keep the air away from the egg.

The first method is coating the egg with vaseline, or some other tasteless grease. They should be greased as soon as they are laid and set on the little end in a clean jar, in a cool dark cellar.

The second method, is preserving them in lime water. This process is as follows, slack 4 pounds of lime, then add 4 pounds of salt and eight gallons of water stir thoroughly and leave to settle. Stir again the next day and after the mixture has settled the second time draw off the clear liquid. Take 2 ounces of baking soda 2 ounces of cream of tartar, 2 ounces of salt peter and a table spoon full of alum, pulverize, mix and dissolve in two quarts of boiling water. Add this solution to the lime water. Put the clean fresh eggs in an earthenware jar, small end down, and pour on the mixture. Have at least 2 inches of the liquid above the eggs.

Before boiling eggs that have been preserved in lime water, the shell should be punched with a needle, otherwise they may crack as soon as they are placed in hot water owing to the pores being closed.

The third method which is not as good as the two above mentioned, is placing the eggs in dry salt. Place the clean fresh egg small end down in the salt. Allow none to touch the jar, or another egg.

Fourth, of the many methods which have been tried for preserving eggs on a small scale, for home use, none has proved more successful than the use of water-glass (sodium silicate). This can be secured from nearly any drugist at a cost of from 50 to 75 cents a gallon, and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve 50 dozen eggs. Only water that has been boiled and cooled should be used, in making the solution. Care should be used in securing only the best water-glass, as a poor quality is not satisfactory. To one gallon of the material add 15 gallons of pure boiled water, and place the mixture in a large jar. Fresh eggs may be added from time to time until the eggs reach 2 inches from the top of the liquid. Remember that one bad egg may spoil the entire batch. It is better to pick only clean eggs, and no wash them. Washing injures the keeping quality, by dissolving an outside coating. Keep the jar covered and in a cool place.

GOOD HEALTH

Dr. Cowley tells how to get and keep it. A series of articles each one of which may be worth the price of a doctor's bill or a coffin. Especially prepared for The Citizen.

SECOND SHOT AT DISEASE TYPHOID FEVER OUR OWN FAULT

It is now known that typhoid fever is caused by a germ which is found in the discharges from the bowels and kidneys of those sick with the disease.

1. In order to get typhoid fever it is necessary for a person to swallow some of such discharges or things polluted by them. The way this usually happens is thru water from wells or streams which drain inhabited districts and are polluted by infected material from the bowels of the patients.

2. Flies may carry such matter on their feet or bills and deposit it on the food. In the distressing and fatal epidemic which clung to our military camps at Chickamauga, Camp Mead, Montauk Point, and other places during the Spanish-American war, flies were found to be the principal carriers of the disease by the United States Commission appointed to investigate the origin of the outbreaks. By the use of white powder sprinkled over the discharges in the privies thousands of these pests were trucked direct from these and found covering foods, hands and utensils in the mess rooms of the common soldiers. The kitchen and mess rooms of the officers were screened and they almost uniformly escaped the disease.

3. It may be carried on the hands of careless attendants, or on soiled linen, or in milk or other food which has been kept in dishes which were washed in infected water. Ice from infected streams is also dangerous as freezing does not kill the germs. A large stream may be affected from one case. In Plymouth, Penna., 1104 cases were sick and 114 died and the epidemic was traced to the discharge of one case.

Based upon the teachings of the foregoing facts, the following rules have been prepared with care by the health board of Kentucky for the guidance of all persons interested in their own and the public health.

1. When it is known or suspected that a person has typhoid fever, he should be placed in a large well ventilated room, with the windows and doors well screened, and such preparation should be made from the first day for the thorough and systematic disinfection of all discharges from the bowels and kidneys as will protect other members of the family, the attendants, and the community.

2. A solution of chloride of lime, eight ounces to the gallon of water, should be provided in quantity, and a quart of this should be put in the bed-pan or vessel each time before it receives the discharges, and should be well stirred and allowed to stand in the vessel at least an hour before it is buried. An equivalent solution of creolin, or a thick white-wash made from the fresh quicklime may be used with the same way when the chloride of lime can not be obtained, but with these at least two hours will be required to complete the disinfection. (Concluded next week.)

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page.)

unable to get together, since each person who antagonizes the measure has his own special reason for doing so, which seldom are the same as those of other trouble makers.

Senator Burton despondently told the newspapers this week that he feared the bill would not be passed by the first of July. Many persons are inclined to think that an optimistic statement.

The vote on the taxes on lead this week resulted in favor of retaining the present high rates of tariff, and the organization leaders are much encouraged, claiming that this shows that the high rates will be voted for throughout the bill. But the "antis" assert that the vote on lead was no test at all, since lead is not one of the articles which anybody is trying to have admitted on better terms.

Senator Dolliver made a long and fiery speech this week, in the course of which he called Aldrich several kinds of an undesirable citizen, slinking his finger under the eagle eye and nose of the tyrant from "Little Italy," but when the smoke cleared away no one could remember that Mr. Dolliver had said anything solid enough to hit back at, and the net result seems to be simply one more angry Senator for Mr. Aldrich to make friends with before his bill can go through.

SOCIAL SWELLING.

Mrs. Taft has inaugurated a custom during the past few weeks which seems likely to be a permanency in Washington life. Three times a week at the new grandstand on the Riverside Speedway along the Potomac the famous Marine Band, once known as Sousa's Band gives a public concert; and this has been made the scene of an informal assembly of all the most fashionable and splendid carriages and automobiles in the town. It is questionable whether the music is enjoyed as much as it was last summer when the band played on the White House lawn and the office workers from the business part of town strolled over for a little recreation in the cool of the evenings; but undoubtedly it is a great social triumph for Mrs. Taft. The President's wife is not merely a social leader, however. She often walks down to the market in the morning to purchase supplies for the White House table, just as any other lady would do. The Tafts have never been wealthy, and they have the habits of the average comfortable American family, and not those of the rich classes.

The figures concerning the growth and progress of the United States last year are about to be made public. They show a condition of prosperity which is enough to gladden the heart of every American. Our population is now 83 millions. Nearly 15 millions voted for President last fall. The new Statistical Abstract is full of interesting data. It is larger than ever before.

President Taft has decided that we have gone too fast in giving self-government to the Porto Ricans. The legislative assembly has recently broken up without passing the appropriation bills, and the island therefore has no money to pay expenses. Pres. Taft has sent a message to Congress asking for a change in the

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Apples cooking 45c. pk.; eating, 60c.
Cabbage, new, 5c. per lb.
Potatoes, Irish per bu. \$1.40.
Seed potatoes—Early rose, \$1.60
Burbank \$1.50
Early Ohio, \$1.40.
Eggs per dozen, 17c.
Butter per lb. 26c.
Hacon per lb. 13c.
Lard per lb. 15c.
Lard per lb. 11c. Pure 13c.
Chickens on foot per lb. 11c.
Hens on foot per lb. 11c.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Hay—\$14 per ton.
Oats per bu. 65c.
Corn per bu. 85c.
Wheat per bu. \$1.50
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2 x 8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, May 11, 1909.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 75 6 00
Best steers and fat heifers 3 00 5 50
Cows 3 50 5 25
Cutters 2 25 3 50
Canners 1 00 2 25
Bulls 2 25 4 25
Feeders 3 50 5 00
Stockers 2 25 4 50
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00
Medium 4 00 6 00
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—160 lbs. up 7 20
130 to 160 lbs. 6 80
Pigs 5 60 6 10
Roughs, up to 6.15.
SHEEP—Best lambs 6 50
Fnt sheep up to 5 25.
MESS PORK \$12 60
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 13c, heavy to medium 12 1/2c.
BREAKFAST BACON 16 1/2c.
SIDES 12c.
BELLIES, 13 1/2c.
SHOULDERS, 9 1/2c.
DRIED BEEF, 12c.
LARD—Pure tallow 11 1/2c; tub 12c; pure leaf tallow 12 1/2c; flkins 13 1/2c; tubs, 13 1/2c.
EGGS—Case count 19-19 1/2c.
BUTTER—Packing 16c; Elgin creamery, 60 lb tubs 29c, flats 30c.
POULTRY—Hens 13c; roosters 6 1/2c; springers, 15-25c; ducks, 9c; turkeys, 11-12c; geese 5c.
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.45 No. 3 \$1.42
OATS—New No. 3 white 61c; No. 3 mixed 58 1/2c.
CORN—No. 3 white 60c; No. 3 mixed 57c.
RYE—No. 2 Northern 90c.

laws governing the island, so that such things will not happen, and he says in his message that such power should be taken away from those who have shown themselves too irresponsible to enjoy it.

A Smoking Suggestion.

The child saw Mr. Smith, wearing a silk hat and smoking a cigar, go past the house. "Mamma," said she, "why doesn't Mr. Smith fix the draught so the smoke'll go up his chimney?"—Town and Country.

Asking for What One Wants.

Young Harry is very fond of pie. Recently, while saying his prayers, he gave birth to the following: "Give us this day our daily bread—No, pie! pie!"—Judge.

Cynicism.

Cynicism is the ideal overturned, it is the parody of physical and moral beauty. It is the crime of the mind. It is the brutalizing of imagination.—Lamartine.

Avaunt.

"Now," said Sentimental Sue, the kitchen scullion, as she separated the ingredients of the egg. "now, Mr. Whitto, I release thee from the tyrannous yolk."—

Uncle Eben Worried.

"What gits me all uncertained in my mind 'bout deshere political abugments," said Uncle Eben. "Is dat bein' a had man don't necessarily keep a pusson 'um bein' a mighty good talker."

Feminine Perversity.

Who can account for the perversity of feminine tastes? The homeliest man in New York is said to have received 72 offers of marriage. He evidently is an example of the fascination of ugliness.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Every Day is the Best Day.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly, until he knows that every day is Doomeday.—Emerson.

Tribute to California Cherries.

A prominent French manufacturer of glass fruits admits that the cherries of California are at least as good in quality as the French varieties.

A Strange Story.

A family in this city has just celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the entrance of the cook into their service. Truth is stranger than fiction.—New York Herald.

Scottish Proverb.

Bees that have honey in their mouths have stings in their tails.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.
SOUTH BOUND—Local.
Cincinnati 6:45 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:14 a. m. 12:26 p. m.
NORTH BOUND.
Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 4:00 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:55 a. m.
BEREA 6:30 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
Cincinnati 11:12 a. m. 12:25 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAINS—Stop to let off or take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati.

SOUTH BOUND.
Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 12:02 p. m.
NORTH BOUND
BEREA 4:36 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

All citizens who have occasion to travel will be greatly pleased with the changes in the L. & N. time table shown above. The railroad has, in addition to making some few minor changes in the time of the local trains, arranged to have the fast expresses stop to let off or take on passengers for points BEYOND Cincinnati. While this does not make it any easier to reach that city, it does make it possible to make all the best connections both ways north, east and west of that city, and greatly diminishes the difficulty outside visitors have found in reaching Berea. There is hope that further concessions will be made in due time.

DRINK WAINSCOTT'S ROXA KOLA.

Red Bingham left last week for Cincinnati where he has a job.

Mr. Isaac Hughes and family have moved to Richmond and will make their home there for the present.

Mr. G. H. Hill and Mrs. Matilda Gabbard went to Richmond Tuesday on business.

Mr. Alex Gibbs of Kingston was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Allen Monday of this week.

Miss Nettie Oldham is here for a few days as the guest of Mrs. Bert Coddington and other friends.

We want your wool at the highest market price, on Depot street.

A. L. Gott & Co.
Noel Mitchell was in Berea last week for a few days visit from his home in North Carolina.

Mrs. Will Duncan left for Cincinnati last Sunday. Mr. Duncan has been there for several weeks, and they expect to make their home there for the present.

We sell all kinds of feed, coal, ice, cedar and locust posts, and best quality sawed shingles at lowest prices on the market.

Phone 169
Holiday & Co.,
Railroad St., Berea, Ky.

Mr. Bert Coddington has been very sick for a few days.

Urmston Lewis was in Lexington for a day or two last week.

Mr. Curtis Lane of Kingston and Mr. Budd Dunn of Whites Station were business callers in Berea the first of the week.

Will Dalton left for Indianapolis, Ind., Saturday, where he goes to work.

FOR SALE:—All kinds of potted plants. See Mrs. J. C. Armstrong.

Gilbert Combs was here a few days of last week and this from Winchester.

Mr. Jarvis Gabbard who came Saturday to attend the funeral of his father, returned to his home at Indianapolis, Monday.

FOR SALE:—Hens with chicks—chicks 8c, apiece and hen 40c. Phone 127-3 or call on John Moore.

Clinton Early was home over Saturday and Sunday from Smith Institute at Lexington where he is a student.

Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Munich and Miss Midge Smith gave a very delightful party Saturday evening on the hospital grounds to a number of their young friends.

Mr. John Bales returned Monday from a very pleasant visit with his son in Peudleton Co.

A large number of friends and comrades of Mr. Matthias Gabbard, or, as he was commonly called, "Tice" Gabbard, were shocked to learn of his sudden death which occurred early Saturday morning. Mr. Gabbard was well Friday going about his work as usual, but early in the morning on Saturday, had an attack of heart-failure and died in a short time.

He was a Union soldier in the Civil War and in company with Commander L. V. Dodge has since done a great deal of work in the G. A. R. Post. He leaves a wife and several children as well as a wide circle of fellow-soldiers and friends who are grieved at his death. Funeral services were held at the Baptist church Sunday morning conducted by Rev. R. L. Brandenburg and Com. L. V. Dodge, followed by burial in Berea cemetery.

During the month of June there will be two eclipses visible in this part of the country—one of the moon and one of the sun. That of the moon will come on the night of the third of June. The eclipse will be total, and the moon will already have entered the shadow when it rises. The time of total eclipse will be about eight o'clock and the last shadow will leave the moon before nine.

The eclipse of the sun will be only partial, and will come late on the afternoon of June 17. The shadow will begin about six, and the sun will set still eclipsed.

John Pasco visited home folks over Saturday and Sunday. He reports the business is picking up rapidly.

A copy of a Gadsden, Ala., paper announces the opening of the new bank there, of which Mr. W. H. Porter is president. The bank has a paid up capital of \$50,000. Miss Beattie Hayes has been engaged as book-keeper and stenographer.

A ball game between the college scrubs and the locals played Tuesday afternoon resulted in a score of 19 to 3 in favor of College. Another game will be called for Saturday.

The Priscilla Club met at the home of Mrs. C. F. Hanson last Friday afternoon and elected their officers for the coming year which are as follows: Mrs. C. F. Hanson, President; Mrs. Stanley Frost, vice-President; Mrs. E. F. Coyle, Secretary; Mrs. W. H. Bower Treasurer.

After the business meeting the club adjourned for a very pleasant social hour during which refreshments were served.

Mr. Willis Settle of Lite, and Mr. G. A. Settle of London, Ky., are visiting their brother A. P. Settle for a few days.

Mrs. S. P. Clark was called to Rose Hill, Va., Tuesday by the death of her little grandchild, Hazel.

NOTICE.

Our registered Jersey Bull, will make the season of 1909 at the farm of Charles White half mile from Berea, at \$1. Money due when service is rendered with privilege to return.

Charles White.
W. J. Tatum.

FOR SALE:—Good 50 acre farm at Wallacetown on turnpike with improvements. Daily mail. Three churches, near district school. Call on or address J. B. Cade, R. R. No. 1, Paint Lick, Ky.

FOR SALE:—A second hand 60 horse power Westinghouse crank case engine. Fine for a stationary plant. Apply to Berea College.

FOR SALE:—A good 74 acre farm 3 miles from Berea on the Wallacetown pike; good house and barn and a fine orchard, 30 acres of meadow. Edith Bicknell, Paint Lick, Ky.

Laugh at Father Time.

The practice of keeping one's self graceful and beautiful means giving the laugh to Father Time.

Bargains for Everybody! NEW GOODS!

600 pairs men's shoes selling at..... 1.10 to 3.50, worth 1.50 to 4.50
600 pairs ladies' shoes..... 90 cts. to 2.00, worth 1.25 to 2.50
700 pairs children's shoes..... 25 cts. to 1.50, worth 35c to 2.00
40 boys' suits at..... 1.19 to 2.00, worth 1.50 to 3.00
100 men's suits..... worth 5.00 to 17.00, selling at 3.00 to 13.00
2 lbs. extra coffee..... 25 cents
2 pkgs. soda..... 5 cents

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Lowest in Town.

Bacon, lard and all good things to eat. Flour and mea always at bottom prices.

R. J. Engle,

Phone No. 60. BERE, KY.

Is selling more goods than ever before. Call and get above bargains

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Cartmell who has been staying at Cowbell Hollow for the last few days has returned.

Dr. Thomson returned last Friday from Lexington, where he had been in the interests of the College Adjustment Fund.

Miss Myrna Walker, of the Treasures office, left Tuesday for a week's visit at her home at Newport Ky.

Mrs. Howard Hudson, who has been in the hospital for several weeks has been able to return to her home.

Mr. Hezekiah Washburn is visiting in town. The seminary he has been attending is closed for the summer. He will preach at Beattyville the rest of this year.

A team of well seasoned athletes will leave here Friday noon for Lexington, to represent Berea for the first time in an inter-collegiate track meet. Among those who will probably go are Eugene Thomson, capt., Geo. Lampe, Buford Long, Jose Garcia, Lee-burn Allen, Tracy Tuttle, Louis Griffith, Whittemore Boggs, Jonas Dolch, Ahner Stillwell and Foraker Thornton. If the men do as well in the meet as they have been doing in practice, and the other state athletes do no better than they have done in meets so far, Berea ought to take away a large slice of the victory.

The Varsity baseball team goes to Lexington Friday morning for a game with State that afternoon.

Miss Nora Wilson who has been teaching at Spentwood, N. D. for a year is visiting here for a few days.

Mr. Gamble is in Jackson, Breathitt Co., attending the Commencement of Lee's Collegiate Institute.

News of several old students has been received at the Secretary's of-

THE MODEL SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

The Model Schools will give their annual exhibition at the Chapel, Tuesday evening, May 18th. Exercises will begin at 7:15.

PROGRAM.

The Lord's Prayer	Sung by the Schools
Recitation, The Spirit of '76	Mattie McGuire, Sr. 8 I
Concert Reading, Old Ironsides	Fifth Grade Sr.
Song, The Great Brown House	Ungraded School
Exercise, Who Killed Cock Robin?	Primary School
Dialog, Columbus Before the Court of Spain	Jr. Eighth Grade
Song, The American Hymn	Sr. Seventh, I and II
Song, Columbia's Reception	Jr. 5 and 6
Song, The Hunter's Horn	Sr. 8 I
Exercise, Kentucky	Sr. 7 I
Song, Days of Summer's Glory	Sr. 5 and 6
Doll Drill	Jr. 3 and 4
Concert Reading, The Bird's Nest	Ungraded School Primary
Song, Blue as the Heavens	Jr. 7
A Lesson in Horticulture	Sr. 8 II
Song, The Spring	3 and 4
Play, Sweeping and Dusting Day	Primary
Singing the Constitution	Sr. 6
Song, May Time	Girls of Jr. 7
Song, Hark the Sheep Bells	Jr. 8
The Minute Men	3 and 4 grade boys
Song, Proudly as the Eagle	Model School Glee Club
Oration, Corruption in Politics	James S. Winans
Song, The Stars and Stripes	Sr. 8 II

Close

A Simple Remedy

Cardui is a purely vegetable extract, a simple, non-intoxicating remedy, recommended to girls and women, of all ages, for womanly pains, irregularity, falling feelings, nervousness, weakness, and any other form of sickness, peculiar to females.

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

Mrs. A. C. Beaver, of Unicoi, Route No. 1, Marbleton, Tenn., writes: "I suffered with bearing-down pains, feet swelled, pain in right side, headache, pains in shoulders, nervous palpitation, and other troubles I cannot mention, but I took Wine of Cardui and have found it the best medicine I ever used, for female troubles." Try Cardui.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

flee. Jas. Young, '07, is attending Le-land Stanford University in California, Roy Eastman, '08, is studying law at Yale, and Harold Hyde Clark, '05, is studying law at the University of Columbia, J. McComis, '05, is teaching in a high school at Milan, Ill. Howard Clark, '08 and Rolla Hoffman, '08 are teaching at Casper, Wyo.

Prof. J. W. Haine gave the commencement address to the students at the school at McKee Wednesday night.

Miss Josephine Robinson entertained the members of her different classes in mathematics last Wednesday evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Best on Estill street at a very pleasant party. As Wednesday was Miss Robinson's birthday, the classes presented her with a beautiful home-spun table cover. Candy, cake and ice cream were served as refreshments.

FINE BASEBALL GAME

The baseball game Saturday between the Whites and the Blues was one of the best attended of the season, although admission was charged. It seemed to draw almost if not quite as large a crowd, and to provoke fully as much enthusiasm as any of the intercollegiate contests so far. While the score was far from even, the playing was much more equal, and the game was a good one to watch. Thornton, for the Whites, pitched a fine game, allowing about six hits, while fourteen were made off Frost, for the Blues. Frost, however, struck out more men, his chief defect being his inability to throw anything but a curve, even to the basemen. The final score was 10-3 for the Whites. The large attendance did a good deal toward helping out the finances of the Athletic Association, and no one seemed to feel that they had got less amusement than they paid for. Another similar game will be arranged soon.

SNAKE STORY

Richmond Climax Does Even Better Than Before—Ex-Gov. Beckham Afraid to Comment on the Yarn.

Richmond, Ky., May 6.—[Special.]—Allen Zarring, a miller, today dedicated his new automobile in a unique ceremony. Incidentally Zarring was in great danger for some time and, strangely, it was speeding that saved his life instead of threatening it.

Zarring went out into the country on business and while he was talking over the deal a big copperhead snake crawled up and snuggled itself in the lay robe on the floor of the machine. When Zarring started home the snake raised its head and showed its fangs to Zarring. Too astonished at first to jump or do anything else, the miller sat inert while the reptile wound itself around his leg and the brake of the auto. Then Zarring got scared. Not realizing what he was doing, he jerked the lever open and let the machine go its best.

The snake moved around a little when the car had attained about its full speed and its head was within an inch or two of the brake handle. In this position it swayed its head back and forth and thrust out its fangs whenever the man looked as if he were about to make a move.

Zarring has more than ordinary nerve, and after the first shock the snake had given him—which had caused him inadvertently to start the machine in its wild ride—he regained as much composure as the critical situation would admit. Several times he essayed to put the brakes on the car and attempt to leap for his life, but every time he started his hand toward the lever the snake anticipated the action and showed those deadly fangs.

So Zarring could do nothing but "sit tight" and trust to luck. He came through Richmond at full tilt, keeping the middle of the road and his eye on the snake, which every second might strike him. He was afraid to turn his head to beckon help as he shot through the town, but another autoist, in passing, noticed his set face and reversing his machine, started in pursuit to learn what was the matter.

After a two mile chase the runaway was overtaken. When the pursuing automobilist got beside Zarring's machine he saw the miller's predicament. The rescuer acted quickly and effectively. At his side was his cane, a heavy walking stick. This he wielded once, twice, thrice. Each time he hit the snake, and at the third blow the reptile unwound itself and toppled over on the ground, where it was smashed to death under the wheels of Zarring's car.

After Zarring had recovered from his fright he picked up the dead snake, thanked his rescuer and returned to town. He says he will have the reptile mounted by a taxidermist.

Editor Beckham of the Frankfort State Journal has already grown suspicious of snake stories and casts discredit upon the Richmond Climax's thrilling narrative of a Madison Co. snake doing an automobile stunt. He says:

We had intended making some comment on that auto and snake story from Madison county, but on second thought have decided not to do so. Both our inexperience and deep devotion to the truth warn us not to provoke a man with an imagination like that possessed by the editor of the Richmond Climax.

Wise Advice.

Endeavor to be always patient of the faults and imperfections of others, for thou hast many faults and imperfections of thine own that require a reciprocation of forbearance. If thou art not able to make thyself that which thou wishest to be, how canst thou expect to mold another in conformity to thy will?—Thomas a Kempis.

Art in the Kitchen.

After much meditation and experience I have divined that it takes as much sense and refinement and talent to cook a dinner, wash and wipe a dish, make a bed and dust a room as goes to the writing of a novel or shining in high society.—Rose Terry Cooke.

Deed of Mean Man.

M. Colomblies, a merchant of Paris had his revenge on a former sweetheart, a lady of Rouen, when he left her by his will a legacy of \$6,000 for having, some 20 years before, refused to marry him, "through which," states the will, "I was enabled to live independently and happily as a bachelor."

Milady Bountiful.

No matter how hard a lady may try to conceal her increasing embonpoint, the moment a little nickel-plated bathroom scales reaches the house she just can't help giving herself a weigh.

Put Your Faith in Patience. Patience is the best remedy for every trouble.—Plautus.

ELECTRICIAN AND MECHANIC

Learn about electricity, the coming science, and how to use tools. Simple, practical, full of pictures. Sample copy free if you name this paper. \$1.00 a year. Sampson Pub. Co. 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY

Photography interests everybody. AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY teaches it. Beautiful pictures, monthly price courses, picture criticism, questions answered. Sample copy free if you mention this paper. American Photography 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

We Buy FURS

Hides and Wool

Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Glaciers, Golden Seal, Yellow Root, May Apples, Wild Ginger, etc. We are dealers established in 1856—"Over half a century in Louisville"—and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags.

M. Sabel & Sons,
229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

RANGER REVOLVING BARB WIRE

HEAVY SINGLE WIRE

STRONG DURABLE CHEAP

DE VALB PENCE CO.
DE KALB, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

M. S. POULTRY FENCE—Very Close Mesh.

Completed fence better and 50% cheaper than setting. Write for catalog showing full line of fencing for all purposes.

DEKALB FENCE CO., DEKALB, ILL., KANSAS CITY, MO.

BOYS & GIRLS CAN YOU SPELL?

To the boy or girl who spells the most words correctly using the ten different letters found in the new famous game

WABASH COASTER

Free

We will give the flag as shown in the illustration FREE. It's a game and money, with every word, you can't break it. "It's a game and money, with every word, you can't break it." We want you to see this wagon. You'll say it's the most useful, practical, and the best contrived child's wagon made. You CAN GET IT FREE, without one cent expense if you come to try. List every body to help you spell. MAKE A REPUTATION FOR YOURSELF. BY THE BEST SPELLERS. We want every boy and girl regardless of age to take part in this game and see the difference in spelling. Write for a FREE COASTER. DON'T BLANK with rules governing the contest. Come in today and enter the Free Speller Contest without delay!

P. SCOTT,
Richmond St. Berea Ky.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right
true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)

Stacy Frost, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$4.00
Six Months \$2.50
Three Months \$1.50

Send money by Post-office or Express Money
Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two
cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to
what date your subscription is paid. If it is no,
changed within three weeks after renewal,
notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we
are notified.

Five premiums cheap with new subscriptions
and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new
subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four
yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free
for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF

KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



The chase discovery is made that
President Elliot of Harvard can not
milk a cow. Sooner or later an over-
rated man is found out.

It would seem to be a wise economy
on the part of the city to stop off from
the pay roll all those inspectors who
do not inspect.

Nearly \$30,000,000 is to be expended
this year on automobile tires, not
counting the value of the wind pumped
into them.

Another knock-out blow for college
co-education. If men and women
cannot be educated together can they
exercise the suffrage together?

Lackawanna is the highest-priced
railroad stock in the world. The par
value of its shares is \$50, and the
price ranges between \$500 and \$600.

Wilfrid Laurier says that war be-
tween Canada and the United States
is impossible. The premier got it right
the first time. Real friends spit, but
draw the line at cutting and slashing.

A Boston woman, we are told, has
"embraced 23 different religions." It
may be that up to the present time
she has not found any that reciprocated.

To be tired may be foolish, as the
psychotherapists say, but one cannot
blame President Roosevelt for a feel-
ing of relief as he gets a somewhat
recalcitrant congress off his hands.

Telephone companies who want to
abolish the word "Hello" will not find
as much popular interest as would at-
tach to the proposition to abolish the
phrase "Line's busy."

Boston women have declined to take
their hats off at a symphony concert.
This is a great discouragement to peo-
ple who go to concerts to see rather
than to hear.

A man in Iowa wants a divorce from
his wife because she persists in writ-
ing poetry and making him print it.
This ought certainly to make out a
good case of cruel treatment.

An octogenarian in Pennsylvania,
father of thirty-odd children, has just
married his fifth wife. He seems to
be slightly anticipating the rejuvenat-
ing effects of radio-thor.

News from vessels in the Alaska
trade will be published in a daily pa-
per issued on the grounds of the Ala-
ska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The pub-
lication will be known as the Wire-
less, and will contain both local and
foreign news received in Seattle by
wireless.

A Boston inventor has succeeded, he
claims, in storing up rays from the
sun to make electricity. Perhaps in
days not far off natural fog and
cloudy days will be made bright by
artificial sunshine kept in storage for
such emergencies. This is a truly
great age.

"The Daughter of the Regiment"
has become a reality among the Ita-
lian troops. At the suggestion of the
minister of war each regiment has
adopted an orphan from Reggio or
Messina, and the officers will defray
the cost of their education and main-
tenance till they reach their majority.

We knew that if a country doctor
ever went after the president in a
horseback-riding contest, the president
would be a has-been. He is beaten
22 miles by that physician of Piqua,
Ohio, and the doctor is 65. Odds are
that he carried saddlebags, wore leg-
gings and did his equine prompting
with apurs.

Now you have the data to decide
whether or not Detroit women are
political rustlers. Figure in the fact
that several of their automobiles gave
the speed limit the musical ba-ba and
there were but two wheels down when
they took the corners. Feminine en-
thusiasm is what put the distinguish-
ing mark on election day.

The next innovation in Great Brit-
ain will be the establishment of a na-
tional labor exchange, where any one
out of work can register his name and
any one in need of laborers can pre-
pare them without cost. It is the same
thing, on a larger scale, as the free
employment bureau conducted at
state expense in many states of the
union.

A FATAL BOAT RIDE

OCCUPANTS OF CRAFT JUMPED
UP WHEN IT DIPPED, CAUSING
IT TO CAPSIZE.

NINE PERSONS SWEEPED TO DEATH

Whole Family Lost in Swollen Sus-
quehanna River—State Troops Try-
ing to Recover Bodies, But as Yet
All Efforts Have Failed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 10.—William
Andrews, of Port Griffith, Sunday, took
two of his brothers, two cousins, his
brother-in-law, his sister and two
nephews, a total of nine persons in all,
out for a boat ride on the Susquehanna
river near his home.

The river is high on account of the
recent rains, and the overloaded boat
shipped water as soon as it got into
the swift current. Some of the people
in the boat, growing frightened, stood
up, screaming for help, and the next
moment the boat capsized.

Before people on shore could over-
come their horror and get boats out
into the river all of the nine had been
carried away by the swift current and
disappeared.

Some boys at play on the bank of
the river heard the screams for help,
but before a boat could be obtained the
rowboat, in midstream, had filled with
water and sunk.

One of the boys who witnessed the
tragedy said Sunday night that the
man who was rowing seemed to dip
his oars too deep. This, he said,
caused the water to splash over the
side of the boat.

The woman, in order to avoid the
water, started to move toward the
stern of the craft. This shifting of
the seats caused the boat to fill rapidly
with water.

In a few minutes all were foundering
in the rushing river. The two boys
grabbed the clothing of their mother
as the boat toppled over and the three
disappeared almost instantly.

The river is high and the swift cur-
rent carried three of the men to with-
in 50 feet of the bank, while the others
were drowned within a stone's throw
of the scene of the accident.

The names of the dead: Thomas
Andrews, Wm. Andrews, Theodore An-
drews, Frank Merlonosky, Adam
Struskus, Frank Ganofsky, his wife and
two boys, John and Mitchell.

State troops are now trying to re-
cover the bodies. All of Andrews'
eight visitors were from Providence,
Lackawanna county.

NEGRO WAS HUNTED DOWN

And Then Identified By White Woman
as Her Assassin—Prisoner Rid-
dled With Bullets.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 10.—In the
presence of Mrs. Andrew Deas, whom
he had assaulted, an unknown negro
was lynched in the suburbs of Jack-
sonville early Sunday morning. The as-
sault on Mrs. Deas was committed
about dark Saturday evening. Mrs.
Deas was in the grounds of her home
when the negro sprang from behind
shrubbery and seized her. She fought
desperately, but the negro dragged her
into the shrubbery. After the negro
left Mrs. Deas managed to reach the
house and gave the alarm.

Her son organized a posse and the
negro was chased with dogs all Sat-
urday night. He was captured about 4
o'clock some miles from the Deas
home and was hurried before Mrs.
Deas for identification. "He is the ne-
gro," cried Mrs. Deas. As soon as Mrs.
Deas announced that the right man
had been captured, the posse began to
pour volleys into the prisoner riddling
his body.

Not satisfied with this, knives were
used and the negro's head almost se-
vered from his body.

The sheriff was notified that there
might be a lynching and he hurried
from Jacksonville to Deas' home, but
when he reached there the mob had
done its work, leaving the mutilated
body of the negro in front of the Deas
home.

Rescued From Watery Graves.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 10.—Five Cornell
students and one other young man
were rescued from a watery grave
Sunday afternoon when a party aboard
the launch Dixie took them off a sink-
ing sailboat in the middle of Cayuga
lake after they had been in the ice-cold
water for 20 minutes and had given up
all hope.

Double Accident Kills Negro.

New Orleans, La., May 10.—Robert
Johnson, a young negro, was struck by
a southbound Mobile & Ohio train at
Artesia, Miss. He was hurled over on
the northbound track, apparently un-
hurt, when another train, traveling in
the opposite direction, ran over him,
killing him instantly.

Arrested on Suspicion.

Pine Bluff, Ark., May 10.—R. B.
Cain and S. Smith were arrested here
Sunday and taken to Camden on sus-
picion of having murdered Mose Levy,
an aged and wealthy merchant, who
was stabbed to death in his store at
Camden Saturday night.

Three Negroes Escape From Jail.
Jesup, Ga., May 10.—Posses are
scouring the county for miles around
for three negro prisoners who escaped
from the Wayne county jail here, leav-
ing behind them Deputy Frank Maday
dying from a fractured skull.

AFTER ABDUL'S GOLD.



IT IS RUMORED THAT MUCH TREASURE IS BURIED IN THE SUL-
TAN'S PALACE.

WHITLA KIDNAPER CONVICTED

MRS. BOYLE'S TRIAL FOLLOWS
THAT OF HUSBAND.

Verdict Quickly Rendered in Man's
Case and Woman Now Faces
Jury.

Mercer, Pa.—James Boyle, charged
with kidnaping "Billy" Whitla, was
convicted Thursday, after a trial last-
ing but a few hours. No defense was
made and the jury was out but a few
minutes. The penalty is from one
year to life imprisonment. Mrs. Boyle
was immediately placed on trial,
charged with aiding and abetting the
kidnaping.

The first witness called by the state
in Mrs. Boyle's case was Miss Ella
Boyle, a sister of James Boyle. Ap-
parently from the line of questioning
the prosecution wanted to prove by
her that the kidnaping conspiracy
was formed while Mrs. Boyle was vi-
siting in Sharon with her husband and
that she was implicated in it.

Mrs. Boyle took a prominent part in
the selection of her jury, prompting
her attorneys in numerous cases and
evidencing a preference for young, un-
married jurors.

As she was being taken from the
courtroom to the jail at the close of
court yesterday, Mrs. Boyle was sur-
rounded by a crowd of angry women,
who threatened to attack her.

That Boyle's trial came to such an
abrupt ending, immediately after the
state had rested, was due to the fact
that so strong a case had been made
against him. From the night before
the abduction when he was seen in
Sharon, till the time of his arrest in
Cleveland almost every movement he
made was testified to by one or more
witnesses. A man who hired him a
horse and buggy, another who saw
Boyle driving with "Billy" in the
buggy, the barber who saw the two to-
gether and shaved Boyle's mustache
off, train and electric railway conduc-
tors, who saw the couple on the way
to Cleveland and identified them in
court, all told stories which fitted in
perfectly with that of "Billy" Whitla
and left no doubt as to the part Boyle
had taken in the case. The penalty
is from one year to a life sentence in
the penitentiary. Sentence has not
been pronounced yet.

Plot to Steal Governor's Son.
Oakland, Cal.—A plot to kidnap the
eight-year-old son of Gov. Gillette was
unearthed at San Quentin prison
when it was found that J. B. Clifton,
one of the most notorious criminals
in the state, who is serving time for
attempting the life of Detective Hod-
kins in Oakland, had completed ar-
rangements with a confederate on the
outside to steal the boy and hold him
for ransom.

The price of the lad's return to his
father was to have been Clifton's par-
don.

Celebrates Discovery of Gold.
Denver, Col.—Colorado celebrated
Friday with fetes in Denver and other
cities the fiftieth anniversary of the
discovery of gold that started the
great Pike's Peak stampede of for-
tune-seekers in 1859. The discovery
was made by George W. Jackson near
the present site of Idaho Springs, and
the company he organized began the
development of the first paying de-
posits 50 years ago. On May 6, 59 years
ago the first recorded find of gold in
the Rocky mountains was made in the
district of Clear creek by Capt. John
H. Gregory, a Georgia miner.

Dobbins' Trial Is Postponed.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The trial of
John R. Dobbins, charged with com-
plicity in the alleged robbery of
Banker Balfew of Princeton, Mo., of
\$30,000 by J. C. Maybray and asso-
ciates, which was set for next Mon-
day, was postponed until the Septem-
ber term of court.

Weston Reaches Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Edward Payson
Weston, the pedestrian, arrived in
Kansas City Thursday, escorted by a
throne of people.

AWFUL HORROR AT TARSUS.

Soldiers Aid in Slaughter of Chris-
tians by Armenians—Adana
Still Lawless.

Adana.—Adana is still lawless. More
people have been killed in the city.
There are 30,000 dead in the Adana
provinces as a result of the massa-
cres, and 35,000 homeless and pen-
iless refugees are wandering in the
vicinity.

The deaths in Adana city alone are
estimated at 6,500.

Adana is terrorized by 4,000 sol-
diers, who are looting, shooting and
burning. No respect is paid to for-
eign properties. Both the French
schools have been destroyed, and it is
feared that the American school, com-
mercial and missionary interests in
Adana are totally ruined.

Tarsus, Asiatic Turkey.—Authentic
details of the atrocities committed by
the fanatical Mohammedans in the
villages and farms in this district are
now coming in to Tarsus with sicken-
ing abundance.

At least 10,000 persons lost their
lives in this province, and some esti-
mates place the total casualties at
25,000. Villages like Osmanli, I-
nazche, Hamadieh, Kara, Kristan,
Keoy and Kezoolook were actually
wiped out. Each of these places had
populations of from 500 to 600 people.
Marash, Asiatic Turkey.—A letter
received here by messenger from Har-
ni says that every man there has been
killed. Only women, girls and boys
under ten years of age have been left
alive. The churches and houses were
plundered and most of them were
burned.

GET \$7,000 BY FRAUD.

Illinois Couple Alleged to Have
Wrongfully Obtained Part of Es-
tate in New York.

New York.—How a man and
woman from Hamburg, Ill., are alleged
to have fooled the supreme court and
the state attorney general into pay-
ing them \$7,000 in the belief they were
half-brother and half-sister of John Ed-
ward Hughes, who died intestate in
the Flatbush asylum, November, 1902,
was revealed in motion papers sub-
mitted to Justice Seabury in the su-
preme court.

Hughes left \$26,000, and it was not
known that he had a living relative.
The man and woman from Illinois
turned up and demanded the estate.
They were in a fair way to get all of
it when, after an investigation, James
T. Williamson declared they were not
related to Hughes and that relatives
of Hughes live in Newark, N. J., and
in Ireland.

Federation of Musicians Meets.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Nearly three
hundred delegates were present Mon-
day when the fourteenth annual meet-
ing of the American Federation of Mu-
sicians opened. Joseph Weber of Cin-
cinnati, the president, was in the
chair. The convention will last six
days. The federation is composed of
510 locals in the United States and
Canada, with a membership of about
52,000 professional musicians.

Mothers' Day Celebrated.

Chicago.—Sunday was set aside offi-
cially in many states as "Mothers'
day," and in the cities and towns in-
numerable mass meetings were held
at which collections were taken up for
the relief of destitute mothers. In
Chicago thousands of men and women
wore white carnations.

Business Man Shoots Two.

Huntsville, Ala.—J. Robert Jones, a
prominent insurance man, was killed
and A. D. McDowell, a shipping clerk,
was fatally injured here in a shooting
affair Friday evening by A. L. Halsey,
a Huntsville business man.

Ned Capitol for Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The house has
passed the senate resolution submit-
ting to the vote of the people a con-
stitutional amendment providing for
a new state capitol here which will
cost \$5,000,000.

TRIAL FOR JUDGES

MURPHY SAYS HE WILL FILE IM-
PEACHMENT CHARGES
AGAINST JURISTS.

REPEATS CHARGES IN HOUSE

Declares He Will Attempt to Oust
Phillips and McPherson from Fed-
eral Bench for Conduct in Missouri
Railroad Rate Cases.

Washington.—Mr. Murphy of Mis-
souri, following a speech in the house
Thursday, said he would file formal
charges of impeachment against Fed-
eral Judges McPherson and Phillips of
the western district of Missouri, whom
he accused in a resolution Monday of
misconduct.

Incensed over a telegram to Attor-
ney General Wickersham by Frank
Hagerman, attorney for 18 railroads, in
which Mr. Hagerman characterized
Mr. Murphy's resolution of inquiry
into the official conduct of the two
judges, introduced in the house Mon-
day, as "an outrageous tissue of mis-
representation," Mr. Murphy held the
attention of the house with a repeti-
tion of the charges.

His colleague, Mr. Rucker, cor-
roborated all that he said in denun-
ciation of the action of the two judges
in connection with Missouri's two-
cent passenger rate law and the maxi-
mum freight law. Incidentally Mr.
Rucker remarked that Judge Phillips
ought to have been impeached 20
years ago.

Mr. Murphy brought the matter up
as a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Murphy had read some news-
paper dispatches to the effect that
Hagerman had telegraphed the attor-
ney general of the United States al-
leging that the charges in the Murphy
resolution were "an outrageous tissue
of misrepresentation by one who had
no knowledge of the facts." He said
that he had confirmed the fact that
such a telegram had been received by
Attorney General Wickersham.

Mr. Clayton of Alabama, a member
of the judiciary committee, objected,
saying that the argument was not one
of personal privilege.

Speaker Cannon ruled that Mr. Mur-
phy was within his rights and could
continue, but he had not proceeded
far when Mr. Henry of Texas, another
member of the judiciary committee,
stopped him with an inquiry as to
whether he did not intend to formally
bring in charges of impeachment.

The Missouri member, however, did
not give a direct answer, but con-
tinued his recital of the charges con-
tained in his resolution.

Several times Mr. Payne, the ma-
jority leader, objected, saying Mr.
Murphy could not yield for debate.
Later he again objected on the ground
that Mr. Murphy was traveling outside
the issue raised by the Hagerman
telegram and the preamble of the res-
olution.

Again in passing on the objection,
Speaker Cannon ruled in favor of Mr.
Murphy, remarking that "the tele-
gram is pretty broad."

Continuing, Mr. Murphy denied that
the state of Missouri had been ac-
cused every courtesy in the rate
cases, as was stated in Mr. Hager-
man's telegram. The state, he de-
clared, had no knowledge or notice
whatever of the first injunction in
those cases.

"I am asking the congress of the
United States," he said, "to give back
to us that government which you
handed to us when you admitted us as
a state in the union by requiring the
federal judiciary in the western dis-
trict of Missouri to proceed along or-
derly and decent lines in the execution
of the law."

Both Judge McPherson and Judge
Phillips declined to discuss the an-
nouncement that Representative Mur-
phy will ask their impeachment.

BRITONS THE BEST SHOTS.

John Bull's Riflemen Defeat Uncle
Sam's 14,583 to 14,179 Points
in Match.

Washington.—British riflemen in
the international small bore match
just ended, demonstrated their su-
periority over the Americans. The
match was a friendly one with bor-
der rifles on gallery ranges in the respec-
tive countries.

The targets were issued by the Brit-
ish Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs,
were signed by the respective asso-
ciations and interchanged, and the re-
sults announced by cable. Australia,
the other contestant, has not yet been
heard from but the National Rifle as-
sociation of America, under whose
auspices the contests were conducted
in this country, is of the opinion that
their scores will not equal those of the
British team.

The British team made the grand
total of 14,583 points out of a pos-
sible 15,000, or an average of 291 per
man. The scores of the American
team were 14,179.

New Order for Postmasters.

Washington.—Postmasters here-
after will be held strictly to account
if they deliver to persons packages of
foreign origin containing dutiable
articles without first submitting them
to the nearest customs officer, or
without collecting the duty.

Castro Waiting for Wife.

Santander, Spain.—Cipriano Castro,
deposed president of Venezuela, has
arrived here and awaits the
coming of his wife from the
West Indies.

POET'S STATUE UNVEILED

MONUMENT TO LONGFELLOW IS
GIVEN TO NATION.

President Taft and Other Notables
Take Part in the Ceremonies at
Washington.

Washington.—To the strains of
"Hailwaits" and "The Star-Spangled
Banner," played by the Marine band,
the statue erected to the memory of
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was un-
veiled Friday. The monument, which
shows the American poet seated with
a book in his hand, represents 12
years of hard and conscientious work
by the Longfellow National Memorial
association and the generosity of the
public in coming forward with sub-
scriptions to perpetuate in the na-
tional capital the memory of one of
the nation's greatest poets.

The occasion was the more notable
because of the presence of the pres-
ident of the United States, members of
the diplomatic corps, men distin-
guished in letters, and by practically
all of the living relatives of the poet.

The statue itself is an artistic addi-
tion to the tributes to Americans who



Monument to Longfellow.

have won renown in the higher arena
of individual effort which adorn the
national capital. It is the first statue
erected here to mark distinguished
services rendered to our national lit-
erature.

The statue, which is located in a
small triangular parking at the inter-
section of Connecticut avenue and U
street, is of heroic size, of pure white
Portland marble, and the pedestal, in
striking contrast, is of reddish brown
marble imported from Scottish quar-
ries. William Couper of New York is
the sculptor.

Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme
court of the United States presided at
the unveiling exercises, and the in-
vocation was delivered by Rev. Charles
Wood, pastor of the Church of the Gov-
ernment. Addresses were delivered by
Hon. Alexander Mackay-Smith, co-
adjutor bishop of Pennsylvania, on
"The History of the Statue," by Maj.
Gen. A. W. Greely on "Longfellow the
Man," by Prof. Hilla Perry of Har-
vard university, on "Longfellow the
Citizen," and by Hamilton W. Noble
on "Longfellow the Poet."

The statue was presented to the
city by Hiram D. Warner, treasurer
of the Longfellow National Memorial
association, and was accepted by Pres-
ident Taft.

21 ARE REPORTED DEAD.

Duluth Hears the Steamer Shores
Went Down in Lake Superior—
Vessel Long Overdue.

Duluth, Minn.—Advises received
here are to the effect that the steamer
Shores, six days overdue at Duluth,
went down off White Fish Point in
Lake Superior with all on board.

The crew and passengers numbered
21. News of the destruction was
brought to Duluth by the crew of the
steamer Northland, who say that as
the latter was passing White Fish
Point on the way up they discovered
wreckage strewn all over the lake
and in their opinion it belonged to
the Shores. The fact that she was a
week overdue adds color to the
theory.

The Adella Shores belonged to the
S. O. Neff Transportation Company of
Milwaukee, Wis.

The gale in which the ship found-
ered last week and in which also the
Aurania, the Russia and the Nestor
went down was one of the fiercest in
the history of Lake Superior for
this season of the year. The wind
at times gained a velocity of 70
miles an hour. This, together with
the fact that a violent snowstorm
prevailed for three days, made navigation
extremely perilous for ships that were
caught away from land and in the
trough of the sea.

Taft Has a Sore Eye.

Washington.—President Taft ap-
peared at the White House offices
Friday wearing an eye shield over
one eye. It was stated that on
Wednesday the president got some-
thing into his eye. After suffering
pain from it all day he finally con-
sulted an oculist and had the source
of the irritation removed.

Alleged Wire Tapper Arrested.

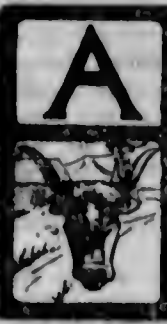
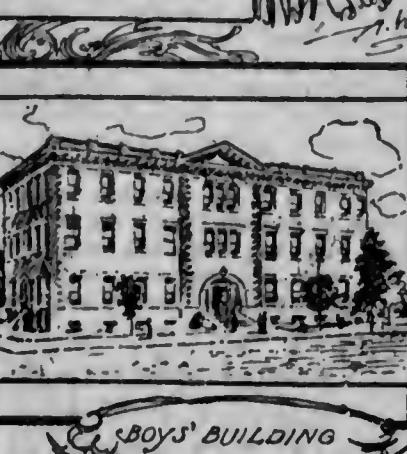
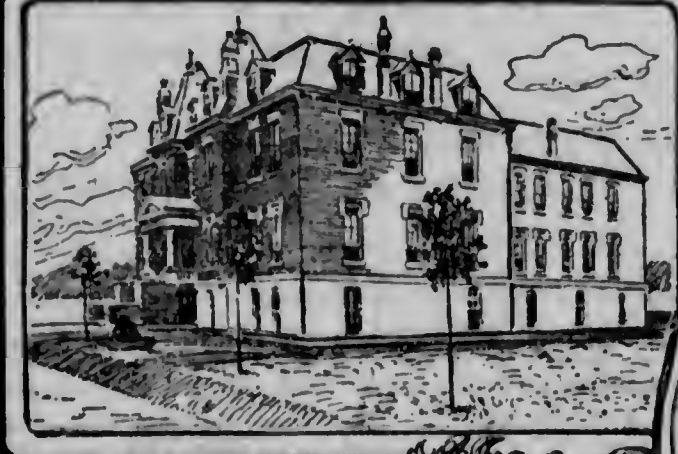
New York.—Frederick J. Reming-
ton, who says he is a broker, was ar-
rested and locked up at police head-
quarters awaiting information from
Chicago, where it is alleged that he
obtained \$7,000 by means of a wire
tapping scheme.

Kills Wife, Daughter and Self.

Everett, Wash.—James M. Dawson
of Three Lakes killed his wife and 14-
year-old daughter and then himself
Friday. Mrs. Dawson arrived a few
days ago from Arkansas.

EDUCATING SOUTHWESTERN BLACKS

By SAMUEL H. PIERCE



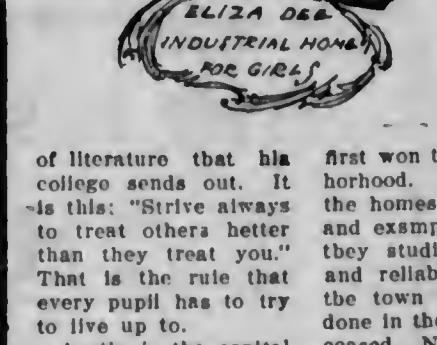
YOUNG negro went to Austin, Tex., in 1898 to start a college. Probably no man in such an enterprise ever faced such depressing difficulties as he did. A salary of \$500 a year had been promised to him, and when he and his wife came to the college building they found a bare, unfurnished structure. There was a roof over it and the four walls, but little else. Birds nested in the rafters, pigs and goats—the characteristic fauna of suburban Austin—quarrelled and roared and butted and slept in the shelter of the still open basement.

SAMUEL HUSTON COLLEGE
AUSTIN, TEXAS



ONE OF THE TEACHERS' COTTAGES OWNED BY THE SCHOOL

ELIZA DEE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS



PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

There was not a stick of furniture in the place. No heat, no light, no beds, no dishes, no chairs, even. To add to these material troubles 83 pupils appeared the first day—before the professor and his wife had had a chance to unlock their trunks. Of this number 41 came from out in the country. They had to be fed and lodged as well as taught. All these young negroes had been carried away by the announcement that had run from lip to lip all through that region that the college was going to open that day.

The new college president's first day was a strenuous one. Probably no other head of a just born university ever saw the like. Some of the students brought small trunks on their shoulders. Others had their possessions in boxes and sacks. The president assembled them in one of the big bare rooms and gave them a brief talk. They sat on their trunks and on the floor. After he had calmed their fears that the college might not be open after all the president left them and set out to get, and get quickly, some of the things that were most needed. The people who lived near the college responded liberally. The president returned with a jug of molasses and 14 loaves of bread, and went back to get a little stove which was the first contribution that was offered him in the first house he went to. This stove, a round, barrel-shaped galvanized iron affair, is still preserved, and treasured, though it is no longer used. They built a fire, for the evening was chill, and seated on the floor, the college president, his wife and the students at their bread and molasses and were undisciplined.

That was the beginning—the first lesson that President Lovinggood, who since has become the Booker Washington of the southwest—had in the great art of begging. Every college president, from the biggest universities down to the humblest, has to be an accomplished beggar. The more money he can get for his college the bigger man he is in the educational world and the better fitted to head a university. Why have he accomplished since Lovinggood has shown that he possesses in a truly remarkable degree this greatest of all the necessary arts—one that stands higher than any in the curriculum—the art of begging.

When the college president and his pupils got up the next morning they found that during the night some vandals had amused themselves by breaking bottles of ink against the walls of the building and defacing them. Windows had been broken and the whole place looked even more desolate than it had at first. But Lovinggood was undaunted. He set about getting at once the things he needed most. He begged pennies and nickels and dimes from the negro population of Austin. He organized one "social" after another to get the furniture that was required. The second evening there was a "chair social." People desiring to attend had to bring a chair as a ticket of admission. The college got 37 chairs in this way. A "sheet and pillow case entertainment," a "dish social," a "laundry equipment fair" and a lot of other entertainments to get the supplies they needed followed with the shortest of intervals between. Temporary rooms for dining hall and kitchen were prepared. Aged colored washerwomen came with bedding and made beds ready for students with their own hands.

half the population of the town are negroes, and in the country round about they outnumber the whites three to one. For nearly 30 years the colored people in Austin have struggled to establish this school. It is not named after the famous Sam Houston, that historic figure of the great southwest, but after Samuel Huston, a farmer of Marengo, Ia., who long ago gave \$9,000 toward the establishment of this college. Six acres of land were purchased, the stone basement of one building was constructed. Then, as usually happens in such cases, the money gave out. This basement stood unfinished in the beating rain and hot sunshine for 16 years, while the colored people struggled to get more money together. The little group that had the school project close to their hearts begged day in and day out, and gathered in not dollars, or even dimes, but nickels and pennies from washerwomen, day laborers and farmers. There is hardly a negro in Austin and the vicinity who has not helped to build this college. In this way \$12,000 was collected with infinite toil, and in 1898 the building that had been begun so many years ago that it was a scornful joke among the whites was enclosed.

And so the struggle went on, year after year. Lovinggood taught by day and whenever he had a moment to spare during his waking hours used it in soliciting aid for his college. The white people took a greater and greater interest in the enterprise when they saw what he was accomplishing. One ex-confederate soldier gave \$250. He said that anything that promoted peace and good will between the races was a blessing that ought to be encouraged and expanded. One building after another went up as soon as the first one had been finished. Teacher after teacher was engaged until now there are 17. More than 60 of the pupils have graduated in various professions and are hard at work in the world outside.

Nearly \$75,000 in all has been raised and spent in new buildings and improvements during the last ten years. There is the main building; Burrows hall, which was finished and furnished at a cost of \$15,000; a temporary boys' hall was put up for \$800; the laundry building cost \$1,200; a dormitory was arranged for \$1,050; a fine sewer system was installed at a cost of \$2,200; a fine brick boys' building has just been completed. It is lighted by electricity and heated with hot air. It cost \$19,000. There are a printing outfit, scientific apparatus, a library of 3,000 volumes, five pianos and an organ, a cooking range, 175 iron beds, eight acres of land for a vegetable garden and dairy. The college is absolutely out of debt, peculiarly, after all this has been accomplished in a material way.

The college now teaches the English branches. It furnishes its students with a college, a preparatory and a teachers' normal course. Printing and agriculture also are taught. On the domestic side instruction is given in plain sewing, millinery, professional dressmaking, cooking and housekeeping. Religious instruction is one of the features that runs through all the courses.

The college is five blocks from the state capital. "When the school was opened," says President Lovinggood, "some of the neighboring white people were much grieved, saying that the value of their property would be destroyed. Certain ones passing and using words, cut down the shrubbery, broke out the panes and threw ink bottles at the building. When I went out on my various

errands, hurrying through the streets on my wheel, derisive shouts of 'A coon on a bike!' used to greet me. "Something had to be done. We deliberated. Teachers and students were advised to speak no unkind word and to do no rash act. They were cautioned to be polite and kind to every one, white and black. Students were advised to give all the sidewalk, if necessary, when meeting any one on the street, if trouble could be avoided thereby. Every one was taught that there should be a constant appeal to that spirit of fairness, of friendship and good will which should and must exist between the races whom God has placed together in this country. In this crisis this motto was selected, and all were urged to try to live up to it: 'Strive always to treat others better than they treat you.' For nine years this motto has occupied a place upon the front page of our catalogues; is upon every letter which goes out from the school. We started out to deserve good treatment and we succeeded. That is how we solved the much talked-of and most perplexing race problem."

The result of this persistent system of minding their own business and being most forbearing under even trying circumstances was not long in becoming apparent. The quiet, respectful demeanor of the students first won the sympathy of the whites in the neighborhood. The colored boys who were working in the homes of whites, under the continual precept and example of the teachers in the college where they studied at night, grew honest, industrious and reliable. Little by little the best people in the town became interested in what was being done in the face of so many difficulties. Vandalism ceased. Now every one in Austin is proud of the colored college. The ablest and best white people there are its warmest friends and supporters.

As an evidence of the good business principles on which the college has been run, and which it has lived up to scrupulously in all its dealings, it is said that the credit of the institution stands so high among the merchants of the town that it practically is good for almost any amount. "We propose here that the negro shall be honest, industrious and altruistic," says this Booker Washington of the southwest. "We propose to do right. And if we do right, if we be honest, industrious, useful, patriotic citizens, pray tell me what then? Shall the righteous be forsaken and their seed beg bread? Shall we be denied the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and all that these involve? My faith in the American people compels the statement that all will be well. A good white man and a good black man will get along well together. A correct solution of the race problem depends upon the development of good men and women of both races who will mete out to each other a 'square deal.' It is upon this conception of its proper solution that the efforts of Samuel Huston college to solve the race problem here are based."

But this humble and little known Booker Washington of the southwest is not content with what he has accomplished already. No college president ever is, if he is made of the right stuff. His college is in the great Texas cotton belt, and there are a million negroes who need to be educated in one way or another, according to their capacities and their requirements. He does not contemplate educating them all at once, but he does desire to do as much as possible, for he argues that the perpetuity of the nation depends not on educating part of the people, but all of them—to send out more and more of his students as peacemakers.

His next step is the establishment of an industrial building for boys. An industrial school for girls is in operation already. Lovinggood says they have had to turn away about 800 city and country boys within the last few months—boys who wanted to learn some kind of a trade—because they had no facilities for teaching them. Judging by what he has been able to achieve in the past, there is little doubt he will succeed in this undertaking. When this building is completed and equipped only the fundamental and the simplest trades will be taught there, such as blacksmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, masonry, etc.

Uses of Adder Fat

In picturesque England of the past the adder hunter plied his trade in our woods and forests. The last of the adder hunters died a few years since. Mr. C. J. Cornish, in his book on the New Forest, has given us an interesting picture of this worthy, who was known as "Bruasher." "He was slung all over with bags of sack, his pockets were stuffed with tin and boxes, and from his chest hung a pair of long steel forceps. In his hand he carried a light stick with a ferrule, in which when he roused the snake, he put a short forked piece of hazel wood, and, darting it forward with unerring aim, plucked the adder to the ground. "Bruasher" derived a considerable revenue from the sale of "adder's fat," which was regarded by the inhabitants of the New Forest as a veritable pharmacopoeia. It was believed to be a remedy for the bite of the snake, and, according to "Bruasher" himself—his real name, by the way, was Mills—"sprains, black eyes, poisoning with brass, bites by rats and horses, rheumatic joints, and sore feet in men and dogs" could all be cured by the application of this unfailing unguent.

BRIEF STATE NEWS

Items of Special Interest to Our Readers

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES.

"Carmack Amendment" to Interstate Commerce Act, Making Receiving Company Liable for a Shipment, Upheld by Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky.—In affirming the judgment of the Henry circuit court in the case of the L. & N. Railroad Co. against N. B. Scott the court of appeals upheld what is known as the "Carmack amendment" to the interstate commerce act, making the receiving railroad company liable for a shipment received to be transported over another line of railroad under a contract. The question was presented to the court in a damage suit against the L. & N. Co. for injury to a car load of horses and mules shipped from Campbellsburg, this state, to a point in Georgia, and which arrived at their destination in alleged bad shape.

KENTUCKY RIVER BUSINESS Shows Steady Growth, According to Report of Engineer Corps.

Frankfort, Ky.—According to the statistics given in the report of J. G. Warren, major of the corps of engineers in charge of the improvements on the Kentucky river, there is a steady growth in passenger and freight traffic on this stream. The building of additional locks and the extension of navigation almost annually has much to do with the rapid increase in traffic of all kinds. The last report made by Maj. Warren shows that the number of towboat trips that pass through the 10 locks in the Kentucky river have increased nearly 400 per cent, and the government boat trips are diminishing. This fact shows that the freight traffic, especially that of coal, salt and lumber, is getting much larger in the towns on the Kentucky river, and that the industries of all kinds in these towns are becoming more numerous.

Lexington, Ky.—Past Assistant Surgeon J. F. Murphy and Gunner's Mate J. E. Johnson, of the navy department, Washington, went to Jackson to accompany Ensign Edward G. Hargis, son of Senator A. H. Hargis and a nephew of the late Judge James H. Hargis and son-in-law of Adm. Holly, to the Naval hospital at Washington, where he is to be treated for a trouble which it is thought is the result of typhoid fever he had about two years ago while in Cuba. Ensign Hargis was married about two years ago on the battle ship Massachusetts in Boston Harbor, to Miss Beatrice Holly, daughter of Adm. Holly.

Frankfort, Ky.—Commissioner of Agriculture M. C. Rankin appointed Pat. W. Filburn, of Louisville, labor inspector for Kentucky, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of T. A. Davis, of Maysville. He also appointed W. H. Green, of Barbourville, assistant labor inspector. Green is a brother-in-law of Caleb Powers, and was the hardest worker in securing Powers' acquittal and pardon.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky Baptist association purchased the handsome property of the University college and hospital and will erect a state Baptist sanitarium upon it. It is proposed to care for Baptist preachers and all members of the denomination within the state at the sanitarium. About \$100,000 will be spent upon the institution.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—The contest case of Charles Williams, of Hodgenville, and Frank Daugherty, of Hardinstown, against J. Lewis Williams, of Glasgow, for the democratic nomination for commonwealth's attorney in the Tenth district, was decided in favor of Daugherty.

Louisville, Ky.—After having kept her marriage a secret since last July, Miss Jessie MacNell, a school teacher, asked permission to resign. She was married to William B. Key, but friends of the young couple had never had the least intimation of it.

Covington, Ky.—Bradford Shinkles, 63, president of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Co., president of the Champlain Ice Co. and a director of the First National bank and of the Protestant Children's Home, of which his father was the founder, died here.

Paducah, Ky.—Suits were filed in the circuit court for the appointment of a receiver of the O. L. Gregory Vinegar Co. and the Gregory-Wallace Vinegar Co. The concern is capitalized at \$100,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge J. Wheeler McGee, of the city court, created a sensation in the police courtroom when he announced that he would appoint a committee of lawyers to look into charges made against certain attorneys in connection with alleged professional bondsmen.

Louisville, Ky.—Sixty-three pastors, representing forty-nine congregations of the Indiana district of the North American German Evangelical Synod, convened at Christ Evangelical church here in annual conference.

CAPITAL NOTES.

No Increase of Capital.

The East Tennessee Telephone Co., of Nashville, withdrew from the department of secretary of state its proposal to increase its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, which matter had been hanging up for a week on a question of fee.

Assessments Raised in Four Counties. The state board of equalization passed on the final assessment increasing the following counties: Owen, 8 per cent; Rowan, 10 per cent; Powell, 2 per cent on all property, and Bracken, 10 per cent on farming lands and personally.

Judgment Affirmed. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the Campbell circuit court in a damage case of C. W. Wallace against the South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Co. The appellant sued for injuries sustained while in the employ of the company.

Tax Rate Raised. The state board of equalization raised Campbell county 2 per cent on farm lands, personally and town lots. Floyd county and Laurel county were raised 2 per cent on farm lands and personally.

Governor Is Out Again. Gov. Willson returned to his office after an absence of six weeks, during which time he was confined to his room at the executive mansion with a crippled leg. He would have been out ten days ago but for the advice of attending physicians.

A Day's Doings in Kentucky

Lexington, Ky.—At the meeting of the state racing commission here licenses were issued to 49 trainers, 15 jockeys and two apprentices.

Louisville, Ky.—Hughie McCarren's home-bred Ethelburg, by Hapsburg—Ethelwheat, furnished the surprise at Churchill Downs by landing the rich Debutante Stakes.

Lexington, Ky.—Charles W. Thatcher, the "Apostle of Good Roads," boosting for a lakes-to-the-gulf boulevard, addressed a big gathering here, and made numerous converts to his ideas.

Covington, Ky.—The initial meeting of the Sixth Congressional district group of the Kentucky Bankers' association was held in this city in the Masonic temple. C. H. Lee, of Falmouth, Ky., presided.

Georgetown, Ky.—A most interesting track meet was held here at Georgetown college park, in which Transylvania university was defeated by Georgetown college, the latter securing 49 2-3 points to 40 1-3 by their rivals.

Grayson, Ky.—Henry McGlone, 45, dark complexion, 5 feet 10 inches, weighing 200 pounds, sheriff of Carter county, has been missing since April 27. He had settled with the state and county in full. Officials here fear foul play.

Covington, Ky.—County Clerk John C. B. Yates, of Covington, may die as a result of injuries inflicted upon him at Louisville by highwaymen. Mr. Yates attended the Kentucky Derby, and was assaulted while on his way to the depot.

Louisville, Ky.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the Shubert intend to book their attractions at the Masonic theater here next season. There is a controversy over the lease of this theater, which probably will be taken to the supreme court of the United States.

Lexington, Ky.—A Louisville & Nashville accommodation passenger train, which runs between this city and Maysville, jumped the track six miles from Maysville and several passengers were hurt. The track was torn up for some distance and the engine and several cars piled up.

Louisville, Ky.—Dr. B. Oscar Doyle, 64, died of heart failure on an interurban car. He held membership in practically every lodge, medical society and commercial organization in Louisville. He was a Shriner, a member of the Masonic order for 40 years and treasurer of the Odd Fellows for 33 years.

Louisville, Ky.—President I. N. Bloom and Dr. D. Borgman, members of the Louisville school board, were summoned to appear before the grand jury to furnish information concerning alleged attempts to bribe members of the board. This was the result of an election held by the board at which it was openly charged that members had been offered \$3,000 for their votes in defeating E. H. Mark, superintendent of public instruction.

Louisville, Ky.—Complete reorganization of the Federation of Labor and the election of new officers, which promises to eliminate politics entirely, took place at a lengthy meeting. The organization will be known as the United Trades and Labor Assembly of Louisville.

Frankfort, Ky.—"Bill" Hatfield, of Pike county, the last of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, one of the most famous of the bloody Kentucky feuds, has been paroled by the prison commission.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Berea College Fair for Fireside Industries.

Will be held Wednesday, June 9, '09, the College Commencement Day, in Room 4, Lincoln Hall.

Read the list of premiums and prepare to make an exhibit. If you should not take a premium, you will show your skill and may have an opportunity to sell something.

TAKE NOTICE.

Entries may be made at any time from noon to 4 p. m. on Tuesday, June 8, or from 7 to 10 a. m. Wednesday June 9, 1909.

All goods entered for premiums must have been made since last Commencement Day, June 3, 1908, and must be the product of the person to whom the premium is paid. For instance the premium will be paid to the WEAVER OF A COVERLID and not to the person owing it or the material from which it was made.

No premium will be given two years in succession to the same person.

YOUNG WOMEN! ATTENTION!

As we desire to encourage the younger women to weave, the premiums on Rag Rugs are offered this year only to weavers under twenty years of age.

If any weaver under twenty years of age should be awarded a premium on a coverlid, one dollar will be added to the usual premium.

Home products not included in our list of premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale.

We offer fine premiums for hickory or oak-split baskets, melon-shaped. There is quite a demand for such baskets if well made. The size should not be over that of a half-hushe and smaller ones will find a ready sale.

The expenses of the Home-Spun Fair are borne by the Department of Fire Side Industries and we find it necessary to charge 10 per cent commission on all sales made.

PREMIUMS OFFERED

	1st	2nd
Home-spun and home-woven		
Coverlids	\$2.00	\$1.00
Home-spun Table Spreads	1.00	.50
Coverlid Patterns	1.00	.50
Linen	1.00	.50
Cotton	1.00	.50
Home-spun Pillow Covers	1.00	.50
Coverlid Patterns	1.00	.50
Linen	1.00	.50
Cotton	1.00	.50
Linsey, 8 yards	1.00	.50
Figured Linen, 8 yards	1.00	.50
Plain Linen, 8 yards	1.00	.50
Rag Rugs, figured border	1.50	.75
Rag Rugs, carpet weave	1.00	.50
Hickory or Oak Split, melon-shaped baskets	2.00	1.00
As-handled, home-made	1.50	.75
Hand-made split-bottom Chair	1.50	.75
Hand-made Rustic Chair	1.50	.75

No premiums are offered for Linsey or Linen which contains less than eight yards. Only second premiums will be given for second-class articles when no first-class ones are entered.

Committee on Home Spun Fair.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNVILLE.

Annnville, May 10.—Quite a crowd attended singing at Conway Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Johnson attended church at Lite Sunday.—R. E. Rader, R. A. Johnson and Charlie Medlock went fishing Saturday night.—The Rev. Pearl Hacker filled his regular appointment at Chincapin, Rough church Saturday and Sunday.—L. C. Little, nominee for sheriff, it. A. Johnson, G. W. Davidson and several others were in McKee Saturday on business.—John Johnston will retain the agency for the McCormick mowing machines and Weber wagons. Go to him for the best goods and the best prices.—Mr. Lee J. Webb, who has been sick for the past few days is improving.—Most of the farmers in this vicinity have their corn planted.

FOXTOWN.

Foxtown, May 1.—Mr. N. J. Coyle says while he was defeated in the recent Jackson County primary for the nomination for County Clerk that he received more votes at Chestnut Flat, his voting place, than any other candidate for any office received in any voting place in the county.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Williams of Alcorn have returned home here from their winter home near Leesburg, Fla.—Cora wife of John Johnson died Apr. 30th and was buried by the side of her brother who died a short time ago. Cora was a good woman, liked by every one.—The infant child of Mack Morris died April 30th and was buried in the Steele Burying ground May 1st.—Mr. N. J. Coyle returned from Louisville today where he has been buying goods.—J. R. Blanton of Drip Rock was in Louisville this week buying goods.—N. J. Coyle purchased from J. R. Gabbard a nice boundary of white and chestnut oak timber for railroad ties.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, April 27.—Court closed at McKee after two weeks. The Abrams brothers, Ruff and Walt, trial for the murder of John Embree eleven years ago resulted in a hung jury. They were allowed bail of \$9,000.—There is an epidemic of whooping cough and lagrippe in this vicinity.—Elder Honeycutt gave a very interesting talk at Cave Spring church, April 24.—W. R. Bicknell and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.—William Hurst fell on an ax and cut his right hand very badly Saturday evening.—Judge Lewis is making it hot for the law breakers in Jackson Co.—Mrs. Bill Hobbs has a baby girl.

GREENHALL.

Greenhall, May 10.—James Moore has finished painting J. D. Pierson's dwelling.—Jobe Evans has come home from Leslie county to stay till he takes small-pox. He was with a case a few days ago.—The quarterly meeting at Big Springs was held the past week by the Rev. Mr. Stratton, who baptized thirty-three. Mr. Stratton's sermons were of great interest to all present.—Robert Flanery is visiting his parents this week.—J. P. Wilson, G. G. Madden and J. D. Pierson caught some fine strings of fish Saturday evening.—Messrs. Lawrence Powell and Walter Medlock were calling on the merchants of Greenhall the past week.—The revenue men were through these parts searching for moonshine fixtures and parties who operate such, but went away empty handed.—M. T. Robinson had a fine wood chuck for supper Thursday night.—We are proud to know old Owsley county is to have a school soon that will be an honor to her fair name, and we do hope and trust every one will patronize this new institution as much as they can.—There was a large congregation at Rock Springs church yesterday to hear the Rev. Mr. Culton preach.—Charley Bowls of Hamilton, O., is visiting home folks for a few days. He informs us that times are very dull at Hamilton.—Robert Flanery has rented his farm to Buren Wyrick and will not have any crop this year.—J. D. Pierson, Luther Pierson, Luther Bishop, Green Strong, James Evans and families all visited Bent Pierson and family Sunday evening and enjoyed some fine music.—The people of Greenhall, now have a chance to attend another singing school, J. A. Hunter is offering to teach for them, every one should attend.—A good cow of G. W. Mason's got hung and died.—Jim Bowls is clearing and fencing a large tract of ground.—William Evans is expecting to buy a saw mill soon, to saw up the tie timber on the farm he bought last fall.—We are having fine growing weather, the past week has been warm with refreshing showers every few days. Every thing is now looking like the good old summer time.—The Rev. Harvey Johnston preached at the funeral of H. B. Gabbard's child Sunday evening.—Jesse Rowlett, and Jacob Moore have taken several subscriptions for The Citizen thru this part.

PARROT.

Parrot, May 9.—Nearly every one is done planting corn and are engaged in fishing.—Grant Tucher had a log rolling Saturday evening and got a nice lot of work done.—Services were held at this place last Saturday night by the Rev. Daniel Parker.—Mr. Phee Hellard and W. M. Cunaglin two of Jackson county's most popular drummers are out on a tour through the mountains.—Mr. and Mrs. Grant Tucher, daughter Oma, and several others were visiting at the home of J. G. Nichol's Saturday.—Mr. R. O. Cornelius and wife visited at the latter's home Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Hiram Dees who has been visiting home folks at this place returned to Hamilton.—Mr. Lee Tucher had the misfortune to lose a fine work horse last week.—Miss Leatha Flinchum who has been staying with her grandma, Mrs. Leatha Tunsey of Middle Fork, will make her home with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Gabbard of this place.—Mr. Roy E. Rader of Olin was calling at the home of Frank Cornelius Sunday.—Mr. Andrew Gabbard of Annnville has been visiting his brother G. W. Gabbard of this place for the past few days.

GARRARD COUNTY.

POINT LEVEL.

Point Level, May 9.—Mrs. Sam Eden who has been very poorly for some time is better.—Uncle Bob Kidd is out again after an illness of six or eight months.—O. L. Gabbard and family were the guests of J. H. Gabbard at Berea last Tuesday.—Mrs.

Susie Halcumb who has been sick so long is out again.—Chester Blanton was the guest of his sister Mrs. O. L. Gabbard last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Steve Halcumb and Miss Emily Renfro were the guests of Mrs. Ruth Davis last Sunday.—Farmers are progressing nicely with their crops in this vicinity.—Miss Pearl Botkins and Miss Fanny Kidd were the guests of Mrs. Lon Stowe last Saturday.—Children at this place are practicing for Children's Day which will come off in June.—Uncle Mordica Ballard died at the home of his son Palestine, April 27th. He was eighty-three years of age and has been a citizen of Garrard County for several years. He was respected by all who knew him. He leaves three sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

ISLAND CITY.

Island City, May 8.—Arthur Bryant and J. C. Gentry returned from Richmond Wednesday.—J. E. Eversole of Booneville attended Federal Court at Richmond last week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hoskins of Blake were welcome visitors at A. B. Carnack's Saturday and Sunday.—Albert Bowman has announced that he will preach for the people at Walnut Grove the fourth Sunday in May and invites everybody to come out. It would be good to see a large crowd out and see one time pass without some drunk man or boy stumbling and staggering thru the crowd as has been in the past.—There are moonshine stills in full blast in this neighborhood. No one seems to take an interest in putting such lawless things aside, what can the good citizens promise their boys and girls while drunkenness is common, even at preaching and Sunday school. Even the thirteen year old boys are found lying in a drunken stupor along the roadside. And no efforts are being made to stop this business.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey of Sturgeon left Thursday for Oklahoma to assist in a surgical operation on his sister who is not expected to live.

GABBARD.

Gabbard, May 8.—Farmers are busy planting corn owing to the pretty weather.—Mr. and Mrs. Neal Wilder of Rice town spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gabbard. Neal is the noted fox hunter of this community.—Albert Gabbard had a log rolling recently, getting his logs rolled in a half day.—Wm. Huff was on Cow creek Friday on business.—J. L. Gabbard and W. B. Gabbard are planning a fishing expedition.—Eugene Garrett and Bertie Combs of Rice town were quietly married April 9th.—Jas. R. Gabbard and sisters Pearl and Lucy and Cassie Combs visited relatives on Cow Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Sturd Bowman of Betty Bowman Branch is very poorly. He is ninety years old.—C. B. Gabbard was at Booneville Friday on business.—Dan Robinson has just returned from Richmond where he has been on legal business.—Mrs. Mary Gabbard has been visiting her grandpa, Bowman who is on the sick list.—Misses Brownlee and McGaffick of Cow Creek visited Misses Pearl and Lucy Gabbard last Wednesday night.

CLAY COUNTY.

VINE.

Vine, May 3.—Died at her home April 25, Mrs. Coatie Wilder, wife of Jack Wilder. She was the loving mother of eight children. Her loss will be great in our neighborhood as she always spoke a kind word to all. Her illness lasted for eight weeks. We extend our sincere sympathy to the sorrow stricken family in their sad bereavement.

A Friend.

MADISON COUNTY.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, May 10.—Miss Joe Holland left last week for Nebraska to visit her relatives.—Mr. Elie Holland and Mrs. Rhire Hudson.—Messrs. C. Powell and Chester Parks attended the play at the Opera House in Richmond Tuesday night given by the Madison Institute girls.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Boen made a business trip to town last week.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at the Hall. Everybody invited to attend.—Mr. Reed Haselwood who has been in Ohio for sometime has returned.—Misses Gussio Rucker Fanny Jackson and Mr. Roy Hudson spent Sunday and Sunday night with Martha and Charley Powell.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Riddle made a business trip to Richmond Saturday.—Miss Kate Devour of Richmond spent few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Soper.—Mrs. Lawrence Powell and children spent a few days last week with J. C. Powell.—Mrs. Dr. Bales of Richmond visited her sister Mrs. Joe Hales Saturday.

DREYFUS.

Dreyfus, May 9.—Mr. F. M. Jones made a business trip to Richmond Friday.—The Rev. Kale Camel preached at the Disciples church Saturday and Sunday and he also preached at Mr. James Derlings Sunday evening in honor of his son who is very

ill with consumption.—Mr. Willie Lane and family were guests of Mandy Carpenter last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Bengo and Maggie Bengo were the guests of Mr. Luther Kimberlain and family last Saturday.—Miss Viola Baker was the guest of Miss Mirtio Kelley last Saturday.—Mr. Levi Kimberlain was the guest of Mr. Luther Kimberlain last Sunday.—Mrs. Laura Winkler and Elza Rose were the guests of Mr. Flemon Rucker last Saturday.—Mr. Frank Winkler, salesman for Fothergill and Dyaon's monumental work was at Big Hill last Saturday.—Miss Lucy Todd of Brassfield was the guest of Miss Beesle Todd last Sunday.—Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely.—Miss Candis Denny returned last Saturday from Redhouse where she has been visiting her sister.—Miss Beda Rubies of this place and Mr. Frank Hazelwood of Mote were quietly married last Friday at Richmond.—Mr. Clifton Bengo who has been sick for the past two weeks is able to be out again.

Congerville, Ill., May 9.—At Goodfield yesterday morning the funeral of Mr. Rushley was attended by a large number of people.—The Baptist church where the services were held was filled with friends, and a long cortege followed the remains to Mt. Zion cemetery, north of Deer creek.—The little child of Everett Todd that was poisoned from eating canned tomatoes, is able to be up again.—Mr. H. M. Robinson made a business trip to Iowa last week.—Misses Maud and Victoria Alexander visited at Mr. Anthony Smith's last evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gentry were the guests of Lee C. Kelleys over Sunday.—We were all sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Whit Lewis.—Farmers are getting behind with their corn planting here on account of so much rain.—Mrs. Squire Young and Miss Nannie Kindred were in Deer creek shopping last week.—Miss Ester Nixon who has been teaching the Gayly school will return to her home in Ohio soon.



Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Renders the food more wholesome and superior in lightness and flavor.

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

SALUDA SEMINARY.

Saluda, N. C. May 9, 1909.

Editor of The Citizen:

Quite frequently since I have been here friends have written me asking something about the school work and myself. I decided that a greater number would be reached thru your columns.

Saluda is a small town, half way between Asheville, N. C. and Spartanburg, S. C. in the Blue Ridge.

One could not ask for better climate more beautiful weather and magnificent scenery.

The Seminary is the light of the town. It has a great influence on the inhabitants and surrounding country and is duly appreciated. There are eight on the Faculty and they are kept busy from early morning until late at night.

The class of students is very good. Most of them are from North and South Carolina and a few from Tennessee.

The boarding department is especially satisfying. All are very earnest and faithful workers. Every one

tries to get the most possible out of the years work. We have Sunday School in the Seminary and for Church visit the churches of the town. The Presbyterian church is open only a few months during the summer for the summer people, but the Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal are open all year. We go to one of these each Sunday. Out of the thirty-seven in the boarding department all profess faith in Christ except two.

The school will be greatly enlarged and beautified next year by a new dormitory for girls. The old one will be converted into a boy's dormitory and recitation rooms.

I must say that I have enjoyed every minute of this year's work, and expect to return here next year. I feel that it has been most profitable to me.

I often think of you all and instead of wishing that I could be with you, have wanted to bring you here with me.

With best wishes to all,

Sincerely,

Nina King.

THE BEST PAPER FOR YOU IS THE CITIZEN

THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. NEWS—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. CATTLE—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanbark, and spokes, etc. FARM HINTS—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. HOME HINTS—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. SCHOOL—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON—A full column every week. STORIES—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. TEMPERANCE—A column of good reading about temperance. AND OTHER THINGS—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

ALL FOR \$1.00

Lots of poorer papers charge as much—other papers as good charge more.

In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than any where else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:

- No. 1.—That Citizen Knife. Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
- No. 2.—The Farmers Rapid Calculator, a thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many brick to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3.—The National Handy Package. Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with The Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.25 for \$1.10.
- No. 4.—A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky." By William H. Hanes a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountains as he sees them. The book is worth \$1.50, but we will sell it with The Citizen for 50 cents. The book, \$1.50. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.
- No. 5.—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth." A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

You can get one of these with your Citizen.

They are easy to get. Just write to The Citizen, Berea, Ky. Tell us that you want to renew, say what premium you want, and send correct amount of money. Write your name and address plainly. The best way to send the money is by post-office money order. Get one from the postmaster. You can also send your check.

OR YOU CAN GO TO OUR AGENTS.

We have a lot of them, and they can take subscriptions, and send your name and money, and most of them can give you the premiums. If they haven't them, we will send them to you as soon as we get your money. No premiums are sent till the money is paid. If you want to do that, go to one of these people.

Breathitt County—Andrew Bowman, Athol.
Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Sidel.
East Clay County—Talitha Legsdon, Happtoy; James R. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Sallie S. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rice Station.
Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annnville; J. M. Hattery, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tischer, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Bengo, Hugh J. R. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin.
Laurel County—O. P. Nelson, Templeton.
Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dreyfus.
Owsley County—J. G. Rowlett, Travellers Rest.
Rockcastle County—Dan Ponder, Gauley; B. F. Fulton, Level Green.

DON'T WAIT—RENEW NOW